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EMINENT FRENCH SURGEONS,

WITH A HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

HOSPITALS OF PARIS;

TOGETHER WITH

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF THE MOST EMINENT OF THE LIVING PARISIAN SURGEONS.

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49504
BUFFALO:

A. BURKE, PUBLISHER,

Corner Main and Exchange Streets.



CONTENTS.

PART THE FIRST.

THE HOSPITALS OF PARIS.

| | Page |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Preface | 7 |
| Introduction | 13 |
| Of the General Administration of the Paris Hospitals | 17 |
| Organization of the Hospitals | 18 |
| Directors | 18 |
| Surgeons and Physicians | 18 |
| Apothecaries | 19 |
| Internes | 20 |
| Externes | 21 |
| Students of Pharmacy | 21 |
| Sisters of Charity | 22 |
| Priests | 24 |
| Regimen of the Hospitals | 24 |
| The Bureau Central | 26 |
| The Pharmacie Central | 27 |
| The Bakery | 28 |
| The Wine Vaults | 29 |
| Of the General Hospitals | 30 |
| The Hôtel-Dieu | 30 |
| The Hôtel-Dieu Annexe | 36 |
| The Hôpital de la Charité | 37 |
| The Hôpital de la Pitié | 39 |
| The Hôpital des Cliniques | 41 |
| The Hôpital Beaujon | 43 |
| The Hôpital Necker | 45 |
| The Hôpital Saint-Antoine | 46 |
| The Hôpital Cochin | 48 |
| Infermerie de Marie Thérèse | 49 |
| Hôpital le Prince | 49 |
| Maison d'Enghien | 49 |
| Maison de Refuge du bon Pasteur | 49 |

| | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Of the Special Hospitals | 49 |
| The Hôpital Saint-Louis | 50 |
| The Hôpital du Midi | 53 |
| The Hôpital Lourcine | 56 |
| The Hôpital des Enfants Malades | 58 |
| The Hôpital de la Maternité | 61 |
| (École d'Accouchement) | 63 |
| The Maison Royale de Santé | 65 |
| The Hôpital des Quinze-Vingts | 66 |
| The Institution des Jeunes Aveugles | 67 |
| The Institution des Sourds et Muets | 68 |
| The Maison Royale de Charenton | 69 |
| Of the Hôspices | 72 |
| The Hôspice des Enfants Trouvés | 73 |
| The Hôspice de la Salpêtrière | 78 |
| The Hôspice de Bicêtre | 81 |
| The Hôspice des Femmes Incurables | 84 |
| The Hôspice des Hommes Incurables | 85 |
| The Hôspice des Ménages | 86 |
| The Hôspice de Villas | 89 |
| The Hôspice de la Rochefoucault | 90 |
| The Hôspice de la Reconnaissance | 91 |
| The Hôspice Saint-Michel | 91 |
| The Asile Royale de la Providence | 91 |
| The Institution de Saint-Périne | 91 |
| Bureaux de Bienfaisance et Secours à Domicile | 92 |
| Bureau des Nourrices | 93 |
| General Remarks on the Hospitals | 94 |
| Internal Arrangements | 95 |
| Of the Mortality in the Public Hospitals of Paris | 99 |
| Tables of Mortality | 100 |
| Of the Revenues of the Paris Hospitals | 105 |
| Of the Expenses of the Paris Hospitals | 107 |
| Table of Expenses | 109 |
| Maisons de Santé | 110 |
| Royal Veterinary School and Hospital at Alfort | 112 |
| Medical Instruction in France—Condition of the Profession—Advantages of | |
| Studying at Paris | 119 |
| Of the Concours | 128 |
| Of the School of Medicine | 129 |
| The Medical Faculty | 130 |
| Agrégés, or Assistant Professors | 132 |
| Courses | 132 |
| Inscriptions and Qualifications | 133 |
| Examinations | 134 |
| Theses | 135 |
| Expenses | 136 |
| The School of Pharmacy | 137 |
| Courses | 137 |

| | Page |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Requirements from Pupils | 138 |
| Examinations | 138 |
| Expenses | 138 |
| Private Courses | 139 |
| Dissecting Rooms | 142 |
| The École Pratique | 142 |
| The Amphithéâtre des Hôpitaux | 143 |
| Libraries | 145 |
| Botanical Gardens | 147 |
| Museums | 148 |
| Museum of Natural History | 148 |
| The Ménagerie | 148 |
| The Cabinets of Zoology, &c. | 148 |
| The Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy | 149 |
| The Cabinet of Mineralogy | 149 |
| The Cabinet of Botany | 149 |
| Lectures and Professors | 150 |
| Museum of the Faculty | 151 |
| Museum Dupuytren | 152 |
| Museum at Clamart | 154 |
| Academies and Medical Societies | 155 |
| Academy of Sciences | 155 |
| Academy of Medicine | 157 |
| Société de Médecine | 159 |
| Société Médicale d'Emulation | 160 |
| Société Médicale du Temple | 160 |
| Société de Médecine Pratique | 160 |
| Société Médico-Pratique | 160 |
| Société Anatomique | 161 |
| Société Phrénologique | 161 |
| Société Médico-Philanthropique | 161 |
| Société de Pharmacie | 162 |
| Parisian Medical Society | 162 |
| Société Médicale d'Observation | 162 |
| Medical and Scientific Journals | 163 |
| Miscellaneous Information | 169 |
| Expenses and Mode of Living in Paris | 169 |
| Hotels | 170 |
| Lodging Houses | 170 |
| Boarding Houses | 172 |
| Restaurants | 172 |
| Cafés | 173 |
| Tables d'hôtes | 174 |
| Estimate of Expenses | 174 |
| Booksellers | 175 |
| Surgical Instrument Makers | 176 |
| Conveyances | 177 |
| Bibliographical Index | 179 |

PART THE SECOND.

LIVES OF THE PARIS SURGEONS.

| | Page |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction | 213 |
| Amussat | 217 |
| Baudens | 235 |
| Bérard | 240 |
| Breschet | 245 |
| Civiale | 258 |
| Cloquet | 276 |
| Dubois | 285 |
| Gerdy | 290 |
| Guérin | 295 |
| Jobert | 301 |
| Larrey | 308 |
| Laugier | 338 |
| Leroy | 343 |
| Lisfranc | 353 |
| Malgaigne | 359 |
| Marjolin | 363 |
| Ricord | 368 |
| Roux | 372 |
| Ségalas | 394 |
| Velpeau | 399 |
| Orfila, <i>Dean of the Faculty</i> | 422 |
| Errata | 432 |

P R E F A C E .

THE notes from which the following pages have been drawn up, were collected by the author during a residence of several years in France, with the view of publishing, on his return to this country, a condensed account of the numerous and interesting hospitals and medical institutions with which the city of Paris abounds, to which it was intended to add such general information as should make the volume a useful manual, or students' guide, for such of his young countrymen as might be disposed to visit that city for the purpose of completing their professional education. It will be perceived that this original plan has been adhered to ; the work, however, has been increased to nearly four times the size that was at first intended, in consequence of the addition to the first part of much matter which was not to have been included in the manual or guide, and of the whole of the second part, or lives of the surgeons.

In the form in which it is now presented, it is hoped that the present work will be found interesting to the general reader, as well as a useful guide and reference for the professional one. Having experienced many inconveniences himself on his first arrival in Paris, from the want of correct knowledge as to the customs and habits of the place, and how to employ

his time most advantageously, the author has endeavoured to supply it to those who may be going abroad ; and besides the information in regard to their addresses and the hours of admission to the various places of medical resort, which is interspersed under different heads throughout the pages forming the first part, it will be seen that some sections have been composed for the benefit of this class of readers alone. A full list of the medical and scientific journals published in Paris has been introduced ; and the Bibliographical Index will, it is hoped, prove useful to those who may be desirous of procuring French medical works.

The notices of the different Hospitals and Hospices have been extended, so as to embrace a pretty full account of each one ; and the Sections devoted to the Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy, the Dissecting Rooms, Museums, &c., are believed to contain all the information likely to prove useful or interesting to the reader.

In the article on "Medical Instruction in France," and the "advantages of studying in Paris," such branches of the profession have been indicated as may be there pursued with the greatest facility, or to the greatest advantage by foreigners. The remarks on the "Condition of the profession in France," are believed to be just ; and it cannot be denied, but that the general standard of professional acquirement in that country is much higher than in our own. The author has been requested to introduce into the work a notice of the present condition of Homœopathy in Paris ; he

regrets his inability to do so, from the circumstance of his being entirely ignorant of the estimation in which it is there held, never having once heard it named, or made a topic of conversation amongst scientific men, or the intelligent portion of the French community, during the whole period of his residence abroad.

In the second part of the work will be found a history of the principal incidents connected with the lives of the Surgeons, of whom biographical notices have been given. It must not be supposed, however, that the list embraces the names of *all* the distinguished Surgeons of Paris, for there are many others equally entitled to the honour of being considered as eminent in their profession, and amongst them none more so than Messrs. BLANDIN, VIDAL-DE-CASSIS, SÉDILLOT, BÉGIN, and SICHEL, who could not be included with their distinguished confrères from the want of dates and other accurate information, without which any notice would necessarily have been but imperfect. A list of their more important works, it will be seen, has been appended to the Biography of each individual, and where practicable, a short analysis of some of them has been introduced. The notice of Monsieur Orfila has been subjoined, in consequence of his connexion with the Medical Faculty as its Dean, and from the circumstance of his being one of the most accomplished scientific characters of the day. Reasons are given in the notice itself, for having included the Biography of Baron Larrey with those of living Surgeons.

As in preparing a publication like the present one,

it has been necessary to examine many authorities, and as it would be difficult to refer in every instance to the source from which information has been derived, a general acknowledgment is here made to the several works which have been consulted ;* and the author likewise avails himself of the present occasion to render his thanks to the Secretary to the Council of Hospitals, and the other gentlemen in the employ of the administration, who have afforded him statistical and other valuable information in regard to the institutions with which they are connected ; and likewise to Messieurs Velpeau, Barth, Civiale, Estevenett, Leroy, Roux, Orfila, H. Larrey, and others, who have kindly assisted him in procuring much useful and interesting matter connected with the various subjects treated of in the following pages.

* Introduction to Bouchardat's *Formulaire Magistral*. *l'Almanach de Médecine*, by H. Domange. *Guide général de l'étudiant en médecine*. *L'Agenda Médicale*, for 1843. Galignani's *Paris Guide*. *Tableau de Paris*, by Delaure. Wiblin's *Guide to the Hospitals of Paris*. *l'Hygiène des hôpitaux*. *Biographie Universel*. *Biographie des hommes du jour*. *Biographie général*. *Les Célébrités Médicales par un Inconnu*. *Biographie Contemporain*. Otterburg's *Das Medizinische Paris*, &c. &c. &c.

PART THE FIRST.



THE HOSPITALS OF PARIS.



INTRODUCTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the abuses inherent in monarchical Governments, and their injustice to the great mass of the people, the French Government of the present day merits unqualified praise and commendation, for the care which it bestows on them, the great pains which it takes to alleviate their condition, and the anxious desire which it manifests, to render comfortable a large number of indigent individuals from the lower classes of its subjects, who, without such care and assistance, would be left to suffer all the pangs of poverty and sickness, or be driven by despair to commit outrages on the laws, and become nuisances to society.

In no country of Europe, probably, is there more poverty than in France, and yet, owing to the precautions taken, and the benevolent care afforded by the Government, the utter destitution and squalid misery which are so common in some other European states, are rarely met with in that country. That there are thousands of individuals amongst the lower orders of French subjects, who experience all the privations of want and destitution, I do not pretend to deny; but, *as a class*, they are far better off, and more prosperous, than persons of the same caste in many other parts of the old world.

Whilst affording a judicious and parental care to all its poor subjects, it is towards the sick and infirm however, that the most benevolent attentions have been extended by the Government, in establishing for their accommodation, and particularly for those of the capital, the most extensive and best organized hospitals and houses of refuge, that are to be met with anywhere in the world.

These Institutions are very numerous, and answer most adequately all the purposes for which they are intended. Some idea may be formed of the magnificent scale on which this public charity is conducted in Paris, from the circumstance of its being most liberally and continuously extended to a number amounting to twenty thousand, which is nearly the average population of the hospitals and alms-houses. Besides those, moreover, who are taken care of in the several institutions appropriated for their use and accommodation, nearly a hundred thousand poor persons receive pecuniary assistance, and have clothes furnished them gratuitously, and provisions provided for them at their houses regularly throughout the year. Most of the expenses incident to this noble national charity, are defrayed with means collected in a suitable and unobjectionable manner, a large proportion, as will be seen by reference to the table of "revenues," being derived from taxes on theatres, and places of public amusement.

The strictest economy compatible with the effectual accomplishment of the great object, is practised; and whilst nothing is wanting that may tend in any

way to the comfort and health of those to whom relief is extended, the utmost order and system prevail in every department of this vast establishment, and useless expenditure or waste is never tolerated. And yet, with all these precautions, the sum annually expended in support of the *Civil Hospitals of Paris* alone, for there are separate establishments under the control of the ministers of war and marine for accommodating individuals belonging to the army and navy, exceeds *twelve millions of francs*, or amounts to nearly two and a half millions of dollars.

The whole number of hospitals, hospices, and other establishments, under the care and direction of the "Council General of Hospitals," is thirty-six, and these are appropriated respectively, as will be seen, for the separate accommodation of the indigent poor and individuals afflicted with various diseases, or incurable infirmities. All the public hospitals in Paris are so admirably conducted, and so abundantly supplied with every convenience and comfort for the sick, that respectable individuals from the middle classes of society are frequently induced to resort to them in cases of sickness, both with a view to economy and for the advantage of being well and properly attended during the continuance of their illness. No stigma whatever attaches to those who seek hospital relief; hence all classes of citizens who could not be properly tended at home, may with perfect propriety do so, and they are often induced to avail themselves of the rare advantages which they possess in having access to such noble and liberally provided institutions.

Where such a number of sick persons are congregated together as are constantly to be met with in the wards of the Paris hospitals, great facilities must necessarily be afforded for the study of disease in all its multiplied forms and varieties ; and as no difficulty exists in gaining a free and easy access to most of them, it may be asserted that in no part of the world can the same practical experience be acquired by the attentive student as in the French capital. The Professional reader, who is not already aware of the nature and extent of these institutions, will be surprised to find that there anywhere exists such a vast and inexhaustible field for observation, and for gaining practical knowledge and experience of disease.—The Philanthropist can but be gratified and pleased to learn that such efficient provision is made for extending relief and assistance to the poor and unfortunate members of a community in which they abound.

OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

THE administration of the Civil Hospitals of Paris is conducted by—

1st, A *General Council*, consisting of seventeen members, of which the Prefect of the Seine is President, and the Prefect of Police a member *ex-officio*. The other members are appointed by the king, and serve for a period of five years, after which they may be re-elected. This body holds a weekly meeting, and frames all regulations for the government of the public institutions, subject however, to the approbation of the Minister of the Interior : each member is individually charged with the supervision of one or more hospitals ; the appointments are purely honorary, no emolument whatever being attached to them.

2d, An *Administrative Committee*, composed of five members of the general council, whose duty it is to examine the accounts of the Directors, and superintend all general arrangements.

3d, A *Banker* and a *General Secretary*. The general council, or *Conseil d'Administration*, has control of the funds of the hospitals, and being recognised as a part of the government, is authorised to bring and defend suits in any of the courts of the kingdom.

The following is a list of the gentlemen at present composing the "*Conseil Générale d'Administration*."

President. The Prefect of the Seine.

Members. The Prefect of Police, and Messieurs Aubé, Dubois, F. Dupin, B. Delessert, Foucher, Halphen, Hervé, de Jouvencel, Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, Orfila, Perignon, Segulier, Count de Tacher, and two vacancies. The "Council General" meets on Wednesday of every week, at the Hôtel de Ville, for the transaction of business.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITALS.

All the civil hospitals of Paris are divided into three classes :—1st, *General Hospitals* ; 2d, *Special Hospitals* ; and 3d, *Hôspices* or *Alms-houses*. Each hospital and most of the hôspices are provided,

1st, With a *Director* appointed by the Administration, whose duty it is to superintend the general arrangements and internal police of the Institution ; to keep the accounts, and with the assistance of his clerks, to register all the entrances and discharges that are made, and to place the patients as they come in, in such wards as have most room for them. His salary varies from 3,000 to 5,000 francs per annum.

2d, With *Surgeons* and *Physicians* proportionate to the number of beds contained in the hospital ; allowing to each about sixty patients. These officers are appointed by the administration in the following manner, and are always selected from among the mem-

bers of the *Bureau Central*.* When a vacancy occurs, the General Council sends in to the Minister of the Interior a list containing the names of three candidates, from whom the Minister selects one, and authorises his appointment ; unless some serious objection should exist, the person is always selected whose name stands first on the list presented.

The Surgeons and Physicians are obliged to pay a daily morning visit to their patients, and regulate in the most minute respects their treatment ; after which they prescribe in rotation for such out door patients as present themselves at the hospital for advice.

They are allowed one or more *Internes* and *Externes*, according to the extent of their service, one student of pharmacy, a nurse for each ward, and a Sister of Charity for each service, male and female. They direct the diet of the patients, order their discharge when in a state to admit of their leaving, sign the printed *cahier*, or list of orders for medicines and diet which have been made during the visit, and give separate orders for rare medicines, apparatus, instruments, articles of luxury, &c. &c.

Before being eligible to the office, the surgeons must have attained the age of thirty years, and the physicians thirty-five. Their salary varies from six hundred to eighteen hundred francs, according to the time that they have been in the service of the administration.

3d, With an *Apothecary*. The Apothecaries to

* See page 26.

the hospital are chosen by the *Concours*.* They receive a small fixed salary, and are compelled to reside on the premises ; it is their duty to superintend the compounding of the medicines ordered by the physicians and surgeons, and to instruct the students of pharmacy in every thing connected with their business.

4th, With *Internes*. There are at present eighty-eight Internes, or, as we call them, Resident Physicians, attached to the civil hospitals. The election for Internes is held annually, in the month of November, and their full term of service is four years ; they are chosen by the public *concours*, and to render them eligible to the office, it is requisite that they shall have attained the age of eighteen years, been for one year acting in the capacity of *Externe*, and not yet graduated. They are compelled to reside in the hospital to which they are attached, and their duty consists in visiting the patients in the morning with the Surgeon or Physician, and again by themselves in the evening, prescribing during his absence, and in cases of emergency, and assisting in all operations. They receive a salary of four hundred francs and their board and lodging.

The Internes are, for the most part, hard-working, industrious, and well-informed young men ; they are generally enabled to add to the small salary allowed them, by taking private classes of four or five, to accompany them in their evening visits to the wards, to which they deliver practical lectures.

* Vide *Concours*.

5th, With *Externes*. The *Externes*, or "Dressers," number about four hundred; they are chosen in the same way, and at the same time, as the *Internes*, and are likewise entitled to serve four years. They are not obliged to live in the hospital, but must attend twice a day, morning and evening, in order to dress the wounds of the patients, apply blisters and poultices, and perform the operations of bleeding, cupping, leeching, &c. &c. They receive no pay, nor remuneration of any kind other than the experience gained in the discharge of their duties.

The Board for the examination of *Externes* and *Internes*, called a jury, is selected every year, and is composed of seven Surgeons and Physicians belonging to the hospitals, or the Bureau Central. All applicants, whether foreign or native, are admitted to *concour*, and it is rare that partiality is shown in favour of one over another candidate. The examination is not a very strict one, particularly that of the *Externes*, and is made principally on elementary anatomy, practice of medicine, surgery, and *materia medica*.

6th, With *Students of Pharmacy*. These are elected for four years after a *Concours*, which is opened in the month of February in each year. The examination consists, 1st, in answering written questions on *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, for which *four hours'* time is allowed; 2d, in answering oral questions, for each of which *ten minutes* is given; and, 3d, in recognising such plants and articles of the *Materia Medica* as may be placed before the candi-

date ; for the inspection and consideration of which he has *four minutes* allowed to him. Foreigners as well as natives, are admitted to these *Concours* ; but every candidate must exhibit his certificate of birth, showing him to be eighteen years of age ; one of good moral conduct ; one of vaccination ; and one showing that he has served for a year as an assistant in an apothecary's shop.

The duties of the Students of Pharmacy consist in following the Physician or Surgeon in his morning visit, and in noting down accurately such medicines as are prescribed, which he is obliged subsequently to prepare and compound in the presence of the Apothecary.

The remuneration of the Internes of Pharmacy consists of gratuitous board and lodging, and a trifling annual salary.

7th, With *Sisters of Charity*. The Sisters of Charity are members of some religious society, who, having retired from the world, devote their time and means to benevolent purposes. They are to be met with in almost all the public hospitals, military as well as civil, where they act in the capacity of nurses to the sick and wounded ; and happy are the poor sufferers in having such faithful and devoted beings to administer to their wants and comforts. They all reside in the establishment with which they are connected, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—such as attend on the patients directly, and such as manage, under the Director, the internal arrangements of the hospital : thus one is appointed to superintend the

kitchen ; another to take charge of the linen belonging to the hospital ; a third to receive and preserve the clothes of the patients who are admitted, either to be returned to them when they are discharged, or given to their relatives and friends should they die, &c. &c.

Those who attend on the patients have the entire charge of the wards during the absence of the surgeon or physician ; they administer personally all medicines that may have been ordered, and serve the patients with such diet as has been allowed them ; they likewise notice any changes that take place during the absence of the medical officer, and report them to him at his next visit.

The abstemious life which they lead, and the small pay received by them, only 200 francs (or \$40) a-year, evince that the motives which induce them to serve in the capacity of menials, and endure the privations and discomforts to which they voluntarily subject themselves, are of the purest and most disinterested nature ;—having renounced the world, they seek, by a life of devotion, to merit the rewards to which they will be entitled hereafter. These excellent women are always beloved by those with whom they are brought into immediate contact, and respected and esteemed by every one who has an opportunity of witnessing their noble devotion to the cause of suffering humanity. They are not confined to persons of the lower or middling classes ; for sometimes individuals belonging to what is termed “high life” in France, retire to the convents to which the Sisters of

Charity belong, and eventually become nurses in the public hospitals. There is one now acting in that capacity, at the hôpital B, who was pointed out to me as having been a lady of high rank, and formerly one of the gayest members of the Court of Louis XVI.

The Sisters of Charity are always addressed in the hospitals, by the officers as well as patients, by the respectful and affectionate salutations of "Ma Mère," or "Ma Sœur," "Mother" or "Sister."

8th, With a *Priest*, who performs service regularly in the chapel of the hospital, and administers the consolations of his religion to the dying and sick who require his services.

9th, With an *Econome* or Steward, who has to attend to the marketing and general outlays of the institution, for which services he receives an adequate remuneration, and is accommodated in the hospital.

10th, With a sufficient number of paid male and female domestics to perform the menial duties.

REGIMEN OF THE HOSPITALS.

The following regulations for the Diet of the hospital patients were formed and put in force in January, 1842.

The quantity of bread and wine is slightly reduced for the women, but of every thing else they receive the same as the men.

The patients are divided into four classes :—

1st, Such as are restricted to an absolute diet, and who are allowed no food, nor even nutritious drinks.

2d, Such as are on simple diet, to whom is given during the twenty-four hours, and according to the

direction of the Physician, from 1 to 4 bowls of meat tea, or bouillon, as it is called, *or* 1 to 4 gills of milk, *or* 1 to 2 gills of wine.

3d, Those who are restricted to soups, and who are allowed 1 or 2 bowls, and 1 or 2 gills of wine.

4th, Those to whom solid food is allowed, and who receive, according to prescription, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, *portions*.*

* The *portions* are respectively composed of the following articles, in the quantities indicated.

One Portion consists of—*Bread*, 4 ounces; *Wine*, 1, 2, or 3 portions of about a gill each; *or Milk*, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 portions of 2 gills each; *two potages*, or meat soups, *or* two potages of milk, of 30 centilitres (about a pint); *Poultry*, *or fresh fish*, 3 ounces, *or* 1 egg; *Vegetables*, 10 centilitres of such as are in season; *or* 1 roast apple, *or* 1 ounce of jelly.

Two Portions consist of—*Bread*, 8 ounces; *Wine*, 1, 2, or 3 gills; *or Milk*, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10 gills; *two potages* of milk or meat, of 1 pint; *Roast meat*, 10 decagrammes (a little more than three ounces, the decagramme being about 180 grains); *Vegetables*, 20 centilitres (5th of a quart,) *or* 2 eggs, *or* 2 roast apples, *or* 1-4th pint of stewed prunes.

Three Portions consist of—*Bread*, 12 ounces; *Wine*, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 gills; *or* milk, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10 gills; *two potages* of milk or meat of 1 pint; *Boiled meat*, 15 decagrammes; *Vegetables*, if mixed, 30, or if potatoes, 45 centilitres, *or* 2 eggs, *or* 18 centilitres of stewed prunes.

Four Portions consist of—*Bread*, 1 pound; *Wine*, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 gills, *or*, *milk*, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10 gills; *two soups*, or bouillons, of 30 centilitres; *boiled meat*, 20 decagrammes; *Vegetables*, if mixed, 40, or if potatoes, 60 centilitres.

Five Portions consist of—*Bread*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; *Wine* or *Milk*, same as the last; *Soup*, same as the last; *Boiled meat*, 25 decagrammes; *Vegetables*, if mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ litre, or if potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ of a litre.

THE BUREAU CENTRAL.

No. 1, PARVIS NOTRE DAME.

The "Bureau Central," is an office belonging to the General Administration, located in the centre of Paris, and used for the accommodation of the Secretary, Treasurer, and other general officers. It is here that patients must apply for admission into the hospitals, in all cases, except those of great emergency, when the Directors are authorized to receive them with a certificate from one of the surgeons or physicians to the hospital, over which he presides.

There are a certain number of medical men attached to the Bureau Central, who are chosen by Concours, whenever vacancies occur ; and it is from this body, as has been above stated, that the hospital surgeons and physicians are selected : whilst connected with the Bureau Central, these gentlemen are obliged to attend at the office in rotation, so that some one of them shall be always present to receive and examine applicants for admission to the hospitals—sending them to such as have vacancies ; to investigate the cases of those who desire to be received into the hospitals appropriated to incurables ; to prescribe for such out door patients as desire it ; to give certificates of incurability and indigence ; to vaccinate gratuitously, &c. &c., for which services they receive a very small salary and promotion, in turn, to the hospitals.

The examination for the Bureau Central, is strict, and no candidate can be admitted to concours for

the place, who is under 27 years of age. The appointment is, nominally, for five years, but it is always renewed.

Medical officers attached to the Bureau Central in 1843 :—

Surgeons.—Nélaton, Denonvilliers, Maisonneuve, Chassaignac, Marjolin, (*fils*) and Cullerier.—6.

Physicians.—Barth, Monneret, Roger, Hardy, Beau, H. Tessier, Grisolles, Buron, (*fils*) Gillette, Guéneau de Mussy, Marotte, and Combette.—12.

PHARMACIE CENTRAL.

QUAI DE LA TOURNELLE.

This is the general laboratory for the preparation of all the medicines used in the civil hospitals and prisons of Paris. There are a certain number of hospital pupils attached to it, who compound the medicines.

Medicine chests for epidemics, and apparatus for the treatment of asphyxia, are always kept ready prepared, and can be distributed, in the shortest possible time, to any portion of the kingdom where they may be required.

The annual cost of drugs, &c. &c. required for this department is nearly 500,000 francs ? Amongst the most expensive articles are leeches, which, in 1840, cost 159,091 francs, and sugar, which, for the same year, amounted to 98,714 francs.

Monsieur Souberian is the Director.

BAKERY.

All the bread used in the hospitals of Paris is baked at one establishment—a large four-storied building in the Place Scipion, on the south side of the city, and adjoining Clamart.

Fresh bread is delivered from this bakery every morning, and to all the hospitals ; and as it constitutes the principal article of diet, for nearly twelve thousand persons, the labour employed in it, and the expense of the establishment, are necessarily very great. All the flour used here is admitted into Paris free of the *octroi* or city duty.

The bread is baked in four pound loaves, and thus distributed—the quantity to be subsequently delivered to the patients, being regulated by the orders of the physicians and surgeons.

There are two qualities of bread used ; the one made in the most careful manner, and of the best flour that can be procured ; the other, which is given to the great majority of patients, is made of adulterated, or what is called second quality flour, which consists of a mixture of wheat flour, rye flour, and ground peas, or sometimes starch. The bread of the first quality is as good as could be desired ; that of the second is sweet and well tasted, but quite brown and coarse.

The water employed at the general bakery is good, but complaints are made that the bread is baked over too quick a fire, which causes the exterior of the loaf to become brown before the interior is cooked. Where the baking is conducted on such a large scale,

however, it is not surprising that some faults should exist.

The consumption of flour and bread, for the year 1840, was 3,841,954 *kilogrammes*, (7,683,908 pounds) which at the average price, of about four sous a pound, cost, with the baking, 1,602,065 francs,—more than \$300,000.

WINE VAULTS.

As wine is allowed to all the hospital patients and employés, large quantities of it are annually consumed. The Administration buys it on reasonable terms, by purchasing early, and in large lots; and as it is likewise free of the city duty, they are enabled to lay in a supply of a sound, light wine, called *vin ordinaire*, at the cost of a little over eight sous a bottle. The varieties used are the wines of Roussillon and Narbonne, and the red and white Bordeaux, all of which are adulterated by the subsequent addition of water, in the proportion of one half for that which is intended for the inmates of the *Hôspices*, and one part of water to two of wine, for that which is to be used by the sick.

All the wine is kept in the pure state, in wood, and in caves, or vaults, under the Bureau Central, from whence it is distributed, after being adulterated, (*coupé*,) as required, for the various hospitals. The vaults are very extensive and always contain a large supply. The quantity of wine annually consumed is nearly *one million five hundred thousand quarts*—the

cost of which was, for the year 1840, upwards of 600,000 francs, or about \$120,000.

OF THE GENERAL HOSPITALS.

These are destined for the reception of all classes, and both sexes above fifteen years of age. They are nine in number, viz. :

1. Hôtel-Dieu.
2. Hôtel-Dieu annexe.
3. La Charité.
4. La Pitié.
5. Hôpital des Cliniques.
6. Hôpital Beaujon.
7. Hôpital Necker.
8. St. Antoine.
9. Hôpital Cochin.

OF THE HÔTEL-DIEU.

PARVIS NOTRE-DAME.

1841
600
1200
The Hôtel-Dieu is probably the oldest hospital in Europe. It is supposed to have been founded in the year 660, by St. Landry, bishop of Paris; and at that time was only a small house, purchased by the bishop for the immediate use of such of his parishioners as might require an asylum. The hospital, soon after this, became an object of general interest, and received donations from charitable individuals, as well as assistance from the Government. It was much extended during the reigns of Philip Augustus,

Louis IX., (St. Louis,) and Henry IV. Its motto is "Medicus et Hospes."

When first established, the Hôtel-Dieu was destined for the reception of persons labouring under every variety of disease, both surgical and medical, including even the insane and pregnant women.

In the early part of the reign of St. Louis it contained nine hundred patients, which number gradually increased with the additions made to the hospital until the year 1709, when the number of its inmates amounted to *nine thousand*. Indeed at this period it appears to have served the purpose of a house of refuge for all who were unprovided with homes of their own, and numerous families took up their abode regularly in the building, and there prosecuted their various trades.

It may well be imagined what influence was exercised over the diseases of the sick inmates, by the proximity of tanneries, slaughter-houses, tallow-factories, &c. &c.—all of which were tolerated and encouraged in the Hôtel-Dieu of 1710.

At this period the number of beds was only one thousand, viz.: six hundred large and four hundred small; so that whole families were forced to accommodate themselves in one; and some of them must have contained ten or twelve invalids, who were huddled together indiscriminately, without regard to sex, or the nature of their disease.

This state of things continued until the revolution of 1789, when some slight improvements were introduced; such as partitioning off the largest beds into

compartments, and separating the contagious from the non-contagious diseases, &c. &c. It is only, however, since the year 1801 that any very beneficial changes have been made. Special hospitals for the reception of various maladies were then established, and all but such as were actually diseased being dismissed from this one, its population gradually decreased to twelve hundred, and finally to eight hundred; which is now the average number within its walls.

The double beds have all been suppressed, and single ones of iron substituted. The sexes are likewise accommodated with separate wards, and the diseases classed according to their medical or surgical character.

The Hôtel-Dieu consists at present of three detached buildings, communicating however with each other by means of bridges and a tunnel.

The principal building and entrance are on the Parvis Notre-Dame, on the island to which the city of Paris was formerly limited, and which is now known as "la vieille cité." It adjoins the cathedral of Notre-Dame, and is located on the banks of a branch of the Seine, which, together with the quai, separates it from the second or new building recently erected.

A handsome covered bridge over the river (*Pont St. Charles*) and a tunnel under the quai, establish the communication between these two portions of the hospital.

The third building is smaller than the second, and

is separated from it by the *rue de la Boucherie*, over which is suspended, from the third story, a light iron, covered bridge, connecting the two together.

The Vestibule, or ante-chamber, of the Hôtel-Dieu, contains a fine marble statue of Monsieur de Montyon, and a plaster one of St. Vincent-de-Paule—both benefactors to the institution; and likewise portraits of Bichat, Pelletan, Dupuytren, Desault, Moreau, Boudoc, &c. &c.*

The situation of the Hôtel-Dieu is central, and its wards are generally filled with interesting cases. The distinguished Physicians connected with it attract large numbers of students, who accompany them in their morning visits, and attend the clinical lectures of the Professors.

It is necessary for entrance to this hospital to procure from the Director a ticket, which must be countersigned by one of the Surgeons or Physicians: this is obtained however without difficulty, by medical students or graduates in medicine or surgery, by presenting their diploma or passport to the Director. The present annual expenses of this hospital are between 4 and 500,000 francs. Sisters of the religious

* There is likewise a marble monument to the memory of Desault and Bichat, which bears the following inscription:

“ This Marble, dedicated to the memory of Citizens Desault and Bichat, was erected as evidence of the gratitude of their contemporaries, for the services which they rendered; the former to French Surgery, of which he was the restorer: and the latter to Medicine; which he has enriched with many useful works, and the domain of which he would have enlarged, had not unpitying death overtaken him in the 31st year of his age.” August, 1803:

order of "St. Augustin," to the number of sixty, act as nurses to the establishment.

There are ten Physicians, three Surgeons, thirty-two Internes in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, and one hundred and twenty-four Externes, with one hundred and forty servants, at present connected with the Hôtel-Dieu.

Notwithstanding the skill of the Surgeons and Physicians attached to this hospital, the mortality amongst the inmates is, and always has been, greater than at most of the other Paris hospitals.

The following table shows the number of admissions, and proportionate mortality amongst the patients, for a period of twenty-five years, viz. : from 1816 to 1840 :

| YEARS. | NUMBER ADMITTED. | AVERAGE SOJOURN OF EACH PERSON. | PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO ADMISSIONS. | REMARKS. |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1816 | 7090 | 40. days. | 1 out of 4.57 | Cholera. |
| 1817 | 7246 | 40. | 1 — 4.42 | |
| 1818 | 7117 | 36½ | 1 — 5.35 | |
| 1819 | 8796 | 29.25 | 1 — 6.07 | |
| 1820 | 10248 | 26.54 | 1 — 6.50 | |
| 1821 | 11163 | 26.06 | 1 — 7.10 | |
| 1822 | 10689 | 25.23 | 1 — 6.82 | |
| 1823 | 11383 | 26.96 | 1 — 6.54 | |
| 1824 | 11170 | 28.50 | 1 — 7.11 | |
| 1825 | 12583 | 23.73 | 1 — 6.95 | |
| 1826 | 11530 | 26.01 | 1 — 6.81 | |
| 1827 | 11485 | 23.56 | 1 — 6.88 | |
| 1828 | 17861 | 21.29 | 1 — 6.79 | |
| 1829 | 13649 | 24.16 | 1 — 6.33 | |
| 1830 | 14320 | 23.36 | 1 — 6.87 | |
| 1831 | 14559 | 24.01 | 1 — 8.53 | |
| 1832 | 15357 | 18.37 | 1 — 5.12 | |
| 1833 | 6992 | 19.60 | 1 — 9.96 | |
| 1834 | 17753 | 19.20 | 1 — 11.03 | |
| 1835 | 17429 | 19.20 | 1 — 10.14 | |
| 1836 | 17289 | 17.43 | 1 — 9.35 | |
| 1837 | 17980 | 17.55 | 1 — 8.93 | |
| 1838 | 17467 | 19.64 | 1 — 9.12 | |
| 1839 | 17583 | 18.06 | 1 — 9.08 | |
| 1840 | 11130 | 17.61 | 1 — 8.19 | Undergoing repairs. |

Magendie, the celebrated Physiologist and *Vivisector*, is one of the Physicians to this hospital; likewise Récamier, to whom the profession is indebted for having revived the use of the speculum, and Chomel, Physician to the Duchess of Orleans, and an admirable lecturer and pathologist.

The surgical service is very active; and there is on an average an operation for every day in the year. The dexterity of Messieurs Roux and Blandin, as operators, is remarkable, and all students should witness their skill. Monsieur Breschet rarely uses the knife. The Clinical Lectures of Rostan and Chomel, are admirably organized, and attract large classes to their amphitheatres.

The wounded and sick of all classes are admitted into the Hôtel-Dieu, except such as are incurable, or are affected with chronic, cutaneous, or syphilitic diseases; children and insane persons, together with pregnant women, are sent to the hospitals provided for them respectively.

Surgeons. Roux, Blandin, and Breschet.

Physicians. Husson, Rostan, Honoré, Guéneau de Mussy, Caillard, Récamier, Magendie, Jadioux, and Chomel.*

* The *linen room* of the Hôtel-Dieu, where the Sisters of Charity and their seamstresses are constantly at work, is rendered an interesting part of the establishment, both by the immense quantity of linen kept there, and by the means taken for preserving and airing it.

The quantity of linen belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu is stated officially as being—4,366 Sheets; 2,000 Bed-curtains; 13,528 Shirts and Chemises; 1,000 Bathing-gowns; 1,571 Aprons for medical officers; 13,176 Napkins; 13,386 Pillow-cases; 6,540 Towels; 150 Table-cloths; 4,332 Aprons for Sisters of Charity and domestics.

THE HÔTEL-DIEU ANNEXE.

RUE DU FAUBOURG, ST. ANTOINE, No. 126.

This small hospital was only intended as a temporary asylum for some of the patients who had to be removed from the Hôtel-Dieu, during the time that the workmen were engaged in making the late alterations there. Finding, however, that it was required in the quarter of the town in which it was located, the "Council General" organized it as a separate hospital, and appointed officers for its control.

It is nothing more than an irregular mass of old buildings, with a large court-yard and garden in the centre, and contains **only** one hundred beds for medical patients : none affected with surgical diseases are admitted.

Being small, it is always full ; and I have seen many interesting cases in its wards. It is so far out of the way, however, that a student is not repaid for the trouble of attending it regularly ; and indeed it is scarcely worth visiting at all.

The "Sœurs de Saint Augustin" nurse the patients.

Physicians. Legroux, Réquin, and Sandras

HÔPITAL DE LA CHARITÉ.

RUE DES SAINTS PÈRES, 45, AND RUE JACOB, 6.

This hospital was founded early in the 17th century, by Mary de Medicis, who introduced from Italy, several individuals of the religious order of Saint Jean-de-Dieu, to whom she confided the management and direction of the establishment. The present buildings were erected in 1607, and a part of them occupied by the frères of St. Jean ; the rest were devoted to the accommodation of the sick.

Previous to the great revolution, none but male patients were admitted to La Charité, and the number of beds not exceeding two hundred, it required considerable exertion and influence to gain access. After 1790, however, an appropriation of 12,000 francs, was made by the National Convention, for the support of 100 additional beds for female patients ; since then the number has been increased to about 530.

The hospital is composed of a confused mass of irregular buildings, between which are several court yards and gardens, where the convalescent patients are allowed to exercise. A new and handsome front has just been erected on the Rue Jacob, which adds much to the external appearance of the building.

The number of patients received into this institution, during the ten years intervening between 1804 and 1814, was 27,454, and the mortality 1 in 7. The present average number is about 8,000 annually, and the mortality *is stated to be*, for the medical patients,

1 in 8, and for surgical ones, 1 in 20. I am inclined, however, to think that the deaths in the surgical wards, are in a much larger proportion. Of those that are treated in the hospital, I should think that nearly 1 in 10 died.

This being a general hospital the same class of patients are admitted as at the Hôtel-Dieu. There is no difficulty in gaining access to the wards in the morning, during the hours that the visits are being made; at any other time, however, it is requisite to procure an order or permission from the Director.

The patients are here nursed by the "Sœurs de St. Vincent-de-Paule."

Velpeau, Andral, Bouillaud, Rayer, and Fouquier, constitute the chief attractions of this hospital. They all deliver clinical lectures, and are followed in their visits by large classes of pupils. Of Velpeau I shall have occasion to speak in another part of this work. Andral is a celebrated pathologist, author of a valuable work on pathological anatomy, and editor of Laennec's *Traité d'auscultation*. He is a most accomplished lecturer. Bouillaud is a disciple of Broussais, author of a large treatise on diseases of the heart, and of the modern Sangrado practice, of successive and *excessive* venesections, denominated by him bleeding, *coup sur coup*. He is at this time a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Rayer is a large, athletic man, whose reputation has been extended by the publication of works of great merit, on the diseases of the skin and kidneys.

Fouquier is a quiet, dignified looking man, who is

physician to the king, and enjoys a most extensive and valuable practice.

Professor Cruveilhier has likewise a medical service in this hospital. He is a man of singularly mild and gentle manners, and possesses a countenance beaming with intelligence and kindness: his splendid illustrated work on pathological anatomy, is well known to the profession.

The Surgical service is a large one, and Velpeau has almost as many operations as Monsieur Roux at the Hôtel-Dieu.

The visits here, as at all the hospitals, commence at seven in the morning and terminate at nine; after the visit the clinical lectures are delivered, and operations performed.

The vacation is from the first of September to the last of October; and during these two months the places of the regular surgeons and physicians are usually supplied by their juniors attached to the Bureau Central.

Surgeons.—Velpeau and Gerdy.

Physicians.—Fouquier, Cruveilhier, Rayer, Andral, and Bouillaud.

HÔPITAL DE LA PITIÉ.

RUE COPEAU, No. 1.

This establishment was formerly known as Notre-Dame-de-la-Pitié, and served from the period of its foundation, in 1612, to 1809, as a house of refuge for the orphan children of the Faubourg St. Victor. At the latter period, however, it was selected by the

“ Conseil des Hôpitaux,” for the reception of some of the patients, who were obliged to remove from the Hôtel-Dieu, in consequence of the improvements which were about being made in that hospital; and the children were transferred to the Orphans’ Asylum in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

At first it contained only 200 beds, and served as an *annexe* to the Hôtel-Dieu; soon after, however, it was organized as a separate hospital, and prepared for the reception of six hundred patients, which number it has continued ever since to accommodate.

The hospital is composed of several handsome buildings, arranged in an oblong square, and separated from each other by court-yards. The principal entrance is on the Rue Copeau, and fronts the Rue St. Victor. Its situation is one of the finest in Paris, being elevated, and airy; and commanding, from many of its windows, a view of the Garden of Plants, which it overlooks, and from which it is separated only by the width of the street.

The magnates here, are Lisfranc, Auguste Bérard, and Piorry. The former is one of the most experienced of the French surgeons, and a fine operator. His processes for various amputations, and his enquiries into, and lectures on diseases of the uterus, have acquired for him a reputation which is by no means confined to his native country.

Bérard was formerly attached to the Hospital Necker, and has been connected with La Pitié, only since his election, last year, to the chair of clinical surgery, vacated by the death of Sanson. Besides,

being an excellent surgeon and operator, he is a most pleasing and instructive lecturer.

Piorry has charge of a large medical service, and has distinguished himself as a diagnostician.

Notwithstanding that this hospital is very much out of the way, it is well frequented, and particularly by English students. Its wards always contain interesting cases, the examination of which will amply remunerate one for the trouble of attending it.

The average number of patients admitted, annually, is about 9,000, and the mortality nearly one in 11.

The visits are made from seven to nine in the morning, and there is no difficulty whatever in getting admission.

The patients are under the constant care of the "Sœurs de Saint Marthe."

Surgeons.—Lisfranc and A. Bérard.

Physicians.—Serres, Piorry, Mailly, Clement, and Gendrin.

HÔPITAL DES CLINIQUES.

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.

This institution has been established within the last few years, and chiefly by the exertions of Monsieur Orfila, dean of the Medical Faculty. It is a handsome new building, located directly in front of the School of Medicine, and capable of accommodating 150 patients. It is under the direction of the General Administration, but all the medical officers connected with it are Professors in the School of Medicine. Patients with all surgical diseases are received into

it, and a part of it is specially appropriated as a lying-in-hospital, where the greatest facilities are afforded the students for acquiring a practical knowledge of obstetrics. Access is easy to every part of the hospital during the morning visits, but at other times, and for witnessing deliveries, it is necessary to be provided with a ticket, an order for which may be procured of Professor Dubois, or of the resident physician, (*chef de clinique*) at the hospital.

Every student who visits Paris should attend here one or two months at least, if he desires to acquire a practical knowledge of midwifery. There are, on an average, two deliveries during each day in the year, and I have seen as many as four women in labour at the same time in the "Salle d'Accouchements." When a woman is taken in labour, notice is given to the initiated, by means of a lantern suspended from the porter's lodge, and the first two students who arrive are entitled to assist in the delivery; and in many cases to accomplish it themselves; those who arrive afterwards are accommodated with seats around a railing, serving as a partition between them and the patient, with those who are engaged about her. All, however, have an opportunity of seeing what is going on, and witnessing the birth of the child.

Messieurs Dubois and Cloquet, both deliver clinical lectures here; the one on midwifery, and the other on surgery.

It is at this hospital that the candidate for a degree has to undergo his fifth examination, which is strictly practical. It consists in his selecting two patients

from the wards, and examining them in the presence of a committee of the Faculty—establishing a diagnosis and prognosis, and indicating the course of treatment to be pursued.

The annual receptions here are about 2,500 ; their mean stay at the hospital is 21 days, and the mortality amongst them is one in $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Surgeon.—Jules Cloquet.

Accoucheur.—P. Dubois.

Chef de Clinique.—Dupaul.

HÔPITAL BEAUJON.

54 RUE DU FAUBOURG DU ROULE.

This establishment was founded in the year 1784, by Nicolas Beaujon, Receiver-General of the Finances, and destined by him for the accommodation of a limited number of orphans of the parish of the Roule.

A decree of the National Convention, of date 17th January, 1795, directed it to be converted into a general hospital with 140 beds, and to be called "Hôpital du Roule." The Council General of Hospitals has, since then, restored to it its old name, and increased the accommodation for patients, by erecting extensive and handsome buildings in the rear of the original ones, which now render it the most perfect and handsomest hospital in the city. It is capable of accommodating between four and five hundred patients, and receives, annually, from 5 to 6,000.

Owing to its elevated and airy situation, this should be more healthy than any of the other hospitals. Such is not the case, however, the mortality being about one to nine.

No lectures are delivered at the Beaujon, but it is open to all at the usual morning hours.

The celebrated Louis is now one of the physicians to this hospital, but it is to be hoped that he will soon be reinstated in the post which he formerly occupied at the Hôtel-Dieu, where students may have an opportunity of hearing his valuable lectures, and following, more conveniently, his interesting visits.

Professor Marjolin, one of the oldest and most experienced of the French surgeons, has here a very large number of patients, and is first surgeon to the hospital; he never operates, however, and rarely visits the wards, leaving his patients to the care of Monsieur Laugier, a competent and experienced surgeon, his junior, but also a hospital surgeon of several years standing.

The patients and assistants, under the direction of the "Sœurs de Sainte Marthe," keep the hospital and gardens attached to it, in beautiful order.

A very large number of fractures will always be found in this hospital, and afford an opportunity of testing fully the merits of the *appareil inamovible*, as modified by Monsieur Laugier, who uses three layers of coarse brown paper, starched, and applied in the same manner as the bandage of Scultetus; this is allowed to dry on the limb, and forms an admirable case adapted to all the inequalities of the part which it encloses. I have seen very many cases treated in this way by Monsieur Laugier, and generally with the happiest result.

Surgeons.—Marjolin, Robert, and Laugier.

Physicians.—Louis, Renaudin, and Martin Solon.

HÔPITAL NECKER.

151 RUE DE SÈVRES.

This hospital was erected, and formerly occupied as a convent, by the Benedictine Nuns. The king having granted, in 1779, an annual allowance of 42,000 francs for the support of a hospital, which should contain 120 beds, Madame Necker, wife of the celebrated minister of that name, volunteered her services to effect the object of the appropriation, and the Order of the Benedictines having been suppressed, she rented the buildings for 3,600 francs, and organizing the hospital, called it "Hôspice de l'Ouest." This lady, at her death, left considerable property to the institution, in consequence of which, and as an act of justice to her memory, as its founder, the name was changed at the period of the Revolution, to that of Necker, which it will probably always retain.

Within the last two or three years, two large and handsome wings have been added to the old building, and a commodious lecture room erected, so that it is now capable of accommodating from 4 to 500 patients. The new wards are among the largest and handsomest in Paris, and the whole hospital is kept in admirable order by the "Sœurs de la Charité," who regulate, under the Director, its internal police, and attend on the patients. It receives about 5,000 sick and wounded, during the year, whose average stay in the hospital is 18 days.

The distinguished Dr. Civiale, being one of the surgeons to the Necker, almost every stranger who goes to Paris, non-professional as well as professional, pays a visit to his wards, to see his patients, and witness his astonishing skill and dexterity in crushing the stone in the bladder. He attends at the hospital every morning at nine o'clock, but it is generally on Saturday that he operates ; and during the spring and summer months, for the most part, when he likewise delivers, once a week, lectures on the diseases of the genito-urinary organs. No physician or student should quit Paris without having seen Civiale operate.

Surgeons.—Civiale and Lenoir.

Physicians.—Bricheteau, Trousseau, and Delaroque.

HÔPITAL SAINT ANTOINE.

FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

This hospital was formerly an abbey, which was founded in the 12th century, by the members of the religious order of the "Citeaux." It was converted into a hospital by the National Convention, which issued a decree for the purpose, directing 160 beds to be established for the accommodation of patients, and giving to the new institution the name of "Hôpital de l'Est."

After the Restoration the name of the hospital was changed to that which it now bears, and the accommodation for patients increased, by the addition of 150 beds ; so that it now contains upwards of 300.

This hospital is located in the most populous part of Paris, being that which is inhabited by the lower classes engaged in the different factories which abound in this quarter of the town ; it is consequently always full.

The great distance at which it is placed from the central parts of the city, and the School of Medicine, prevents its being regularly attended by students, who rarely visit it more than once or twice a year.

It is a fine large building, airy and commodious ; and one of the best regulated hospitals belonging to the city—owing to the constant attention of its officers and the worthy “*Sœurs de Sainte Marthe*,” who nurse the patients.

Although one of the smallest of the hospitals, St. Antoine affords relief to an immense number of wounded and sick. During the ten years ending in 1814, it had, according to Bouchardat, accommodated as many as 21,860 ; the mortality for this same period was as great as 1 to 5½. At present it receives, annually, about 3,500 patients, the mortality amongst whom is stated, as being 1 in 7, for the medical, and 1 in 16, for the surgical services. The mean stay in the hospital is 21 days for each patient.

Velpeau was attached to Saint Antoine, prior to being appointed to la Pitié, in 1831.

Surgeon.—Bérard, the elder.

Physicians.—Kapeler, Piedagnel, and Guérard.

HÔPITAL COCHIN.

RUE DE FAUBOURG ST. JACQUES, 45.

This is the smallest of the public hospitals of Paris. It was founded by a Monsieur Cochin, for a long time curate to the parish of St. Jacques, and originally contained only 38 beds. It now has accommodation for 100 patients, and the authorities have it in contemplation to enlarge it considerably.

The Cochin is a neat little building, of the old style, and located on the south side of the city, near to the Palace and Gardens of the Luxembourg. 11,636 patients were received into it in the ten years, from 1828 to 1838, during which period the mortality was one in seven. It now accommodates, annually, 1,000 sick and wounded, the mortality amongst whom is estimated at one in 10, for the medical patients, and one in 12, for the surgical.

It is open for students, from seven to nine in the morning. No lectures are delivered, however, and it is but little frequented. The "Sœurs de Sainte Marthe" act as nurses.

Surgeon.—Michon.

Physicians.—Briquet and Blache.

Besides the above, there exist in Paris and its vicinity, the following small hospitals; none of which, however, present anything worthy the particular attention of medical men.

HÔPITAL SAINT MERY.—This very small hospital contains only 14 beds, seven for male and seven for female patients. None are received but inhabitants

of the seventh arrondissement of Paris ; and these, to gain admission, must be labouring under acute diseases.

The “ Sœurs de Saint Vincent-de-Paule ” have charge of the sick.

Physicians.—Manseau and Huron.

INFIRMERIE DE MARIE THÉRESÈ.—A small hospital founded by the benevolent Countess Chateaubriand, and for a limited number of patients.

Physicians.—Cayol, Hervez, and Charpentier.

HÔPITAL LE PRINCE.—15 Rue Saint Dominique.

MAISON D'ENGHIEN.—8 Rue Picpus.

MAISON DE REFUGE DU BON PASTEUR.—82 Rue d'Enfer.

OF THE SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The special hospitals are for accommodating patients labouring under diseases which are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to authorize the establishment of a special institution for their treatment, and for such as, by their contagious nature, should be kept separate and apart from others. There are ten of them, viz :

1. Hôpital Saint-Louis.
2. Hôpital du Midi.
3. Hôpital de Lourcine.
4. Hôpital des Enfants Malades.
5. Hôpital de la Maternité.

6. Maison Royale de Santé.
7. Hôpital Royale des Quinze-Vingts
8. Hôpital Royale des Sourds-Muets.
9. Hôpital des Jeunes Aveugles.
10. Maison Royale de Charenton.

HÔPITAL ST. LOUIS.

RUE DES RECOLLETS, FAUBOURG DU TEMPLE.

Next to the oldest in Paris, St. Louis is also one of the largest of the Civil Hospitals. It was founded by Henry IV., and opened for patients in 1602. Louis IX., (St. Louis,) made very considerable additions to it after his return from the first crusade in which he was engaged, and assumed the patronage of the establishment, which was thenceforward called after him.

When first instituted, this hospital was destined for the reception of patients suffering with diseases of the skin, and for many years none others were admitted; the poverty of its neighbourhood, however, conjoined to the increase of population in the quarter of the town in which it is situated, requiring a regular hospital for the accommodation of the indigent sick, the General Council determined to appropriate certain of the wards of St. Louis to surgical and medical diseases generally.

The buildings are very extensive, but old fashioned, and in many respects inconvenient. They are separated from each other by court-yards and gardens,

in which the patients are allowed to exercise, and the whole is enclosed by a substantial stone wall.

This is one of the *excentric* hospitals, as all those which are beyond a certain distance from Notre-Dame are called, and hence it is but thinly attended by students, except during the spring and summer months, when the physicians attached to it are in the habit of delivering clinical lectures.

These lectures commence in the month of May, and are continued until August. They are delivered by Messrs. Jobert, Gibert, and Dévergie ; the former, one of the most expert operators and distinguished surgeons in the capital, devotes the hour from eight to nine on Tuesday mornings to his clinical remarks, operations, and examinations with the speculum, of women affected with uterine diseases ; a subject to which he has paid great attention ; and in the treatment of which he is as successful as any other practitioner whom I know. Monsieur Gibert has chosen the hour following that selected by Dr. Jobert for his lectures and examinations of patients. These are conducted in the open air, under a tent erected in one of the squares of the hospital, and attract large numbers of scholars.

I strongly recommend every student who goes to Paris to attend the lectures of Gibert, or Dévergie, at this hospital, or those of Cazenave at the School of Medicine ; and likewise to follow them occasionally to their consultations, where I have seen as many as seventy and eighty cases of disease of the skin prescribed for in one morning. No institution in the

world presents the same opportunities for the study of this class of maladies, as St. Louis ; and all students should, as far as possible, avail themselves of them.

The plan adopted by the lecturers is to deliver a short discourse of about half an hour's duration on some one variety of skin disease, and then to show to the class patients affected with the complaint of which he has been treating ; after this there is a general examination of from twenty to thirty other cases, and the pupils are allowed to exercise themselves in diagnosis. These, as well as all other lectures at the hospitals, are gratuitous.

St. Louis contains eight hundred beds ; and the number of patients admitted during the last twenty-five years has been nearly eight thousand per annum. About forty thousand a year are prescribed for, and receive medicine and baths gratuitously, without entering the hospital.

The bath-houses here are large, but not such as might be looked for in an establishment where 150,000 of them are annually administered, and where they form so essential a part of the treatment.

The mortality amongst the patients is about one in eighteen ; and the stay of each at the hospital averages thirty-two days. The internal service is performed by the "Dames Religieuses de St. Augustin."

This hospital is open to the public during the morning hours, and there is seldom difficulty in obtaining access at any time.

The annual expenses of St. Louis are about 500,000 francs

Dr. Gibert is very successful in the treatment of itch, for most cases of which he uses the sulphur ointment in the proportion of two parts of sulphur to eight of lard, to which is added twelve grains of the carbonate of potassa for each ounce.

M. Dévergie has been experimenting for some time, with the view of ascertaining the effect of Hydro-sudopathy in chronic diseases of the skin; the result of his experience goes to prove, that decided advantages attend Priessnitz's method of treatment in many rebellious cases, where all other means may have failed.

Surgeons. Jobert and Boyer.

Physicians. Lugol, Cazenave, Gibert, Emery, and Dévergie.

HÔPITAL DU MIDI.

PLACE DES CAPUCINS.

This building was constructed by the Capucin Friars, and occupied by them as a convent until 1784, when it was erected into a hospital for nurses and new-born children affected with syphilis. In 1792 adult patients of both sexes were introduced, and it became a general venereal hospital.

Many inconveniences being connected with having the two sexes together in the same institution, an order was given some years since, by the authorities, that none but male patients should be received at the Hôpital du Midi; the females were transferred to that of Lourcine.

Syphilis is said to have made its appearance in France during the reign of King Charles VIII., when it created such consternation and alarm, that all who were affected with it were sent to Salpêtrière and Bicêtre, where they were placed, the sexes together, four or five in a bed, and never allowed to leave the apartment in which they were confined, during the whole course of their treatment, which was usually of a year's duration. Such as came from the country to be cured at Paris were immediately sent back, and prohibited from returning to the city under *pain of death*.

Those who were affected with the disease in Paris were *publicly whipped* at the beginning of their treatment, and also at its termination.

The consequence of these severe and unwise regulations was, to induce those suffering with the disease to conceal it as long as possible from the authorities; hence, when detected, it was found always to exist in an aggravated form.

The condition of the poor sufferers from syphilis was ameliorated under the reign of Louis XVI.; but it is only since the first Revolution that the necessary care has been bestowed upon them. As has been stated, the men and women are now separated, and the latter very properly divided into two classes; the common women, (*filles publiques*,) registered as such at the Prefecture of Police, gain admission on application, to the hospital Lourcine provided for them; others are sent to the Maison St. Lazare, an establishment instituted for the suppression of vice, and like-

wise serving the purpose of a prison for female delinquents.

Mr. Rutherford Alcock gives, in a small work published in London in 1828, a curious table extracted from a report of the Council General of Hospitals at Paris, to show the proportionate number of the members of the different trades who were treated at this hospital during a series of three years. From this it would appear that shoemakers, tailors, and bakers, are more frequently affected with syphilis than any other tradespeople.

During the first of the three years there were received and treated 161 shoemakers, 131 tailors, 55 bakers, 59 cabinetmakers, 49 carpenters, 29 weavers, 11 glassmakers, 10 barbers, and 4 water-carriers.

During the second year the numbers were 142 shoemakers, 100 tailors, 70 carpenters, 31 bakers, 9 barbers, 6 water-carriers, and 4 glassmakers.

And on the last of the series there were 174 shoemakers, 125 tailors, 58 cabinetmakers, 55 bakers, 29 carpenters, 12 water-carriers, 10 hairdressers, and 7 glassblowers.

Mr. Alcock justly remarks, that "It remains to be ascertained whether this difference arises from there being a greater proportionate number of shoemakers, tailors, &c. in Paris; or whether it results from the nature of their trades." (*Alcock from Wiblin.*)

The Hôpital du Midi is the most confined, worst conducted, and dirtiest in Paris; owing probably to the absence of the good Sisters of Charity, whose conscientious scruples prevent their attending upon individuals labouring under a disease, the result of

immorality, and who are replaced here by common nurses.

The Midi contains 450 beds, and lodges annually about 4,000 patients, whose mean stay at the hospital is thirty days. Besides these, however, several thousand out-door patients are annually prescribed for.

Our countryman, Ricord, is the chief surgeon to the Hôpital du Midi; he is always followed in his visits by a large number of pupils, foreign and native, who are anxious to acquire a knowledge of the diagnosis, and mode of treatment of this formidable disease, the study of which is with him a speciality.

Monsieur Ricord delivers clinical lectures at stated periods of the year.

Mercury is principally relied on in this hospital for the treatment of syphilis; the secondary symptoms are well managed by it, in the form of proto-iodide. The annual expenses exceed 170,000 francs.

Surgeons. Ricord and Vidal-de-Cassis.

Physician. Puche.

HÔPITAL LOURCINE.

27 RUE DE LOURCINE.

This institution is destined for the exclusive reception of public prostitutes, suffering with syphilitic disorders.

It was established under the auspices of a Monsieur de Belleyme, who intended it to be a house of refuge for the south eastern part of the city. It con-

tains about two hundred beds, and accommodates nearly two thousand persons annually, besides immense numbers attending it as external patients.

The mortality here is much greater than at the Hôpital du Midi, being as much as 1 in 50 ; whereas at the latter hospital it rarely exceeds 1 in 200. The duration of stay is likewise longer here than at the other hospital, averaging sixty days.

The wards of the Hôpital Lourcine generally contain many interesting cases, and some of the most frightful instances of venereal ravages. The public and the profession were, until very recently, strictly excluded from them ; and it was only with great exertion that a permission could be obtained for visiting the hospital. The unfortunate inmates are under the watchful guardianship of the benevolent " Sœurs de la Compassion," whose kindness and example have been the means of winning back to a regular course of life many of the abandoned creatures confided to their care.

As at the Hôpital du Midi, mercury is chiefly relied on for the curative treatment of syphilis. Dr. Huguier, the newly appointed Surgeon to the Lourcine, has succeeded, after much exertion, in obtaining permission to deliver clinical lectures at the hospital, on diseases of the female organs of generation. None but graduated physicians, however, are permitted to attend ; and these must comply with all the forms and regulations enjoined, prior to receiving their ticket. Foreign physicians will find Dr. Huguier always prepared to facilitate their access to his wards, and can-

not be otherwise than highly gratified with the care and pains that he takes to illustrate to them the use of the speculum, and render them familiar with the great variety of uterine diseases which are always to be met with in his hospital.

Too great precaution cannot be taken by those who assist at the lectures, and in the subsequent examination of the women in this hospital. Their disease almost always exists in the worst form ; and it is only when forced to do so, that they will use the ablutions necessary for cleanliness. The late Dr. Hourman, a predecessor of Dr. Huguier, lost his life in consequence of the accidental inoculation of syphilitic matter, derived, in the course of an examination, from one of these impure sources.*

Surgeon. Monsieur Huguier.

Physician. — — —.

HÔPITAL DES ENFANS MALADES.

149 RUE DE SÈVRES.

Founded in 1735 by Languet de Guercy, Curate of St. Sulpice, for the reception of females of his parish, this hospital was purchased in 1802 by the "Conseil des Hôpitaux," and converted into a hospital for sick children.

All young persons are admitted who apply, and are between the ages of two and fifteen years ; and

* All registered prostitutes in Paris (and none are allowed to pursue their calling publicly unless registered) are visited and *inspected* twice a week by physicians selected for this purpose by the public authorities ; such as are found to be diseased are either sent to this hospital, or secluded at home, until they shall have been cured of their malady.

so great is the care and attention they receive, both from the officers and the "Dames Religieuses de St. Thomas-de-Villeneuve," who have charge of the little sufferers, that their parents are ever desirous of placing them here when sick ; the consequence is, that the institution is always crowded.

Every kind of acute and most of the chronic diseases are received. The wards devoted to those which are contagious or scrofulous, are separated from the rest by large gardens and squares.

The buildings themselves are old and uninteresting ; but some additions are now being made, which will add greatly to the appearance, as well as to the accommodation of the hospital. The wards are large and well ventilated, with the exception of two or three, which are always damp and unhealthy.

Scrofulous patients occupy a detached building, at some distance from the rest of the hospital, and presenting a dry, southern exposure.

The number of beds is at present 560.

From the year 1804 to 1814, the mortality here was as great as 1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$, and it is still very high, being at present, and under the improved methods of treatment, 1 in 6 ; a frightful proportion, were it not borne in mind that the children come from the lowest classes of society, where they have to endure every hardship and privation, and are frequently brought to the hospital in a hopeless or dying condition.

Most of those who succumb, die of Consumption, Pneumonia, and Tubercular Meningitis ; a disease of very common occurrence in Paris, and so fatal as to

carry off 99 per cent. of those affected with it. (*Guerseant*.)

The treatment here is always mild, and for the most part expectant. It is interesting to see how well the children are disciplined by the Sisters of Charity; although sick, and some of them mere infants, they rarely complain, and are always quiet. The surgical service is small, and not particularly interesting to others than those who desire to study deformities and their treatment, under Dr. Jules Guérin, who has been lately appointed Orthopedist to the institution. This Professor lectures from ten to twelve o'clock on Wednesdays, on the various spinal deformities, club-foot, strabismus, &c.; and when he operates, it is immediately after the lecture. On Saturdays, at the same hour, he examines and directs the treatment of such children as cannot be received into the hospital.

During the months of May, June, and July, Dr. Guerseant likewise delivers lectures on the diseases of children, timely notice of which is always given.

The stay of the children here is about forty-two days; a long sojourn for an average, but accounted for from the circumstance of there being a large number of scrofulous subjects, whose treatment is always tedious.

By a recent order from the Administration, pupils are not to be admitted here, except whilst the visits are being made in the morning. This prohibition is understood, however, to be only temporary, and occasioned by an abuse of the privilege given to the In-

ternes, of instructing small private classes, which they have heretofore been in the habit of doing.

All medical students should devote a portion of the time passed by them in Paris, to attendance on this hospital, as it affords an opportunity for the study of a class of important diseases, to which too little attention is paid in this country.

Surgeons.—Guerseant (fils) and Guérin.

Physicians.—Guerseant, Baudelocque, Jadelot, and Bouneau.

HÔPITAL DE LA MATERNITÉ.

No. 3, RUE DE LA BOURBE.

Until the year 1814, this hospital, and that for foundlings were united. Many inconveniences, however, being found to result from this union, at the time specified, the Council General purchased the present buildings, which formerly constituted the Abbey of Port Royal, and changed them into a hospital for the accommodation of pregnant women alone.

The buildings are large and conveniently arranged; they contain upwards of 400 beds; 300 of which are for lying-in women; 100 for pupils; and the remainder for children and attendants.

All applicants are admitted who have reached the eighth month of their pregnancy, or even prior to that term, should they be in danger of aborting or require extraordinary care. The women are allowed to remain at the hospital nine days only after their delivery, (unless in case of illness,) and are then discharged, with their child, should they be willing to

take it ; in this case they are supplied with clothing for the infant, and a small allowance in money.

If the patient is unable to support it, or dies in giving birth to the child, it is sent to the foundling hospital, after being marked so as to enable it to be identified in case it should be reclaimed at any future period.

Until the establishment of this hospital, pregnant women were admitted to be confined in the Hôtel-Dieu, where 100 beds were set apart for them, in which they were disposed, sometimes five and six in the same. The evil influence of this practice may be inferred from the great mortality, which then averaged 8 per cent.

The number of women confined at La Maternité, is now about 4,000 a year, or an estimate of eleven a day—an active service, and particularly so, when, as has happened more than once, twenty-five or thirty are taken in labour at the same time.

The patients are attended, in all ordinary cases by a Midwife, [*Sage-femme*] a resident physician, and the female pupils who reside in the establishment; the surgeons or physicians attached to the institution, are only called in when their services are judged necessary.

The Resident Physician, or Interne, is elected annually, and as it is a post of great responsibility, it is usually given to such accoucheurs only, as have already acquired some reputation and professional standing.

The present mortality is about two and a half per

cent., and is occasioned principally by puerperal peritonitis, which, notwithstanding the great precautions taken against it, rages epidemically almost every year.

The cost of maintaining this establishment is about 260,000 francs per annum.

The public is not admitted to La Maternité, nor is it open to medical students. Physicians and surgeons from foreign countries, can, however, gain access by applying to the Director.

Surgeons.—Paul Dubois, and Danyeau.

Physicians.—Moreau and Gerardin.

Sage-femme.—Madame Charriere.

ÉCOLE D'ACCOUCHEMENT.*

The Ecole d'Accouchement is a school attached to the Hospital of the Maternité for the instruction of Midwives. A certain number of pupils are received annually, and thoroughly taught, 1st, The theory and practice of Midwifery ; 2d, How to Vaccinate ; 3d, How to Bleed ; and 4th, A knowledge of the Medicinal Plants most commonly used for pregnant and child-bed women.

At the expiration of two years' study they are required to exhibit their certificates of birth and marriage, and to submit to two successive examinations before a committee from the Medical Faculty, com-

* As it is connected with the hospital, and intended for females alone, I have thought it most appropriate to mention the Ecole d'Accouchement in this place.

posed of three of its members. If found qualified, they receive a diploma, which entitles them to practice obstetrics in any part of France ; always, however, under certain restrictions ; one of the most important of which is, that they shall, *in no case, and under no circumstances whatever*, resort to the use of *instruments*, when it is possible to command the attendance of a physician.

The cost of obtaining their Diploma is 120 francs.

The pupils are boarded, lodged, and instructed for 600 francs a-year, and from the circumstance of the number being limited, together with other advantages which are afforded them, many more apply than can possibly be received. Such as distinguish themselves particularly during the course of their studies, receive prizes of medals, books, &c. at the general public distribution by the Medical Faculty before the commencement of each session.

The number of pupils received at this School during five years was as follows :

| 1836, | 1837, | 1838, | 1839, | 1840, | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| 64 | 61 | 54 | 70 | 67 | —316 |

There are at present about 450 licensed *Sage-femmes* in France ; their practice is confined almost exclusively to the lower classes of the community.

MAISON ROYALE DE SANTÉ.

112 RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. DENIS.

This hospital is for the reception of persons who are able and willing to pay for their accommodation. It was for a long time known as the *Hôspice Dubois*, from the circumstance of the celebrated Antoine Dubois being attached to it in the capacity of chief physician. The hospital is pleasantly situated in the heart of the city, and has very extensive grounds and gardens attached to it.

The remuneration required from the patients is reasonable, and varies from two to six francs a day, according as they are lodged, whether in wards, which contain fifteen or twenty beds, or in a private room. The medical officers are appointed by the Council General, and the prices mentioned include their attendance and medicines, as well as board and lodging.

There are no Sisters of Charity here ; but the servants are excellent, and their attention to the patients all that can be desired.

The number received annually is about 1,200, the mortality amongst whom is nearly 1 in 6 ; their mean stay averages twenty-three days.

As the object of patients in going to this hospital is to obtain private attendance and seclusion, it would be defeated were the public admitted to its wards ; consequently it is strictly excluded. Should professional men, however, desire to see the interior of the establishment, the medical officers will rarely refuse them the privilege of accompanying them in their visits.

The annual expenses of this institution average 152,000 francs.

Surgeon. Monsieur Monod.

Physicians. Duméril, and Hervez de Chégoin.

HÔPITAL ROYALE DES QUINZE-VINGTS.

37 RUE DE CHARENTON.

This establishment was founded by Louis IX. in the year 1200, and affords accommodation to fifteen times twenty (*Quinze-Vingts*), or three hundred blind persons, who are taken care of, and supported in the institution; but besides these, as many as 600 indigent blind receive assistance from its funds.

The Pensioners are divided into three classes: those belonging to the 1st class, in number 100, receive 200 francs each annually; to those of the 2d class, which is comprised of 200, 130 francs each is allowed; and the *quinze-vingts*, or 300, comprising the 3d class, receive only 100 francs a year.

To share in the benefits of the institution, it is necessary to be wholly and incurably blind, and in an utter state of indigence. Persons from all parts of the kingdom are entitled to the enjoyment of the privileges of this munificence.

No public instruction is afforded here; but strangers will be permitted to visit the establishment on applying to the Director.

Physicians. Lacroze and Andrieux.

INSTITUTION ROYALE DES JEUNES AVEUGLES.

(Children's Blind Asylum.)

BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES.

This hospital is entirely new, only having been completed within the last few months. It is a large three-story building, occupying an open situation on the *Boulevards des Invalides*, at the corner of the Rue de Sévres. It is built of stone, and is capable of containing beds for 300 blind children.

This institution was founded by a benevolent gentleman of the name of Hany, and in 1791, the attention of King Louis XVI. having been directed towards it, he became so much interested in the object, that he assumed the patronage of it, and created it a Royal Asylum, to be supported at the cost of the government.

The pupils are of both sexes, and admitted, either gratuitously, or on the payment of a small sum for board and instruction. The *free* pupils, to gain admission, must be between the ages of 10 and 14 years, and produce certificates of their birth, total blindness, indigence, good conduct, and entire freedom from idiotism, and contagious diseases. On complying with these regulations, they are received for a period of eight years, during which time they are taught reading, writing, music, &c., and a trade to enable them to earn a future subsistence.

There are, from time to time, public examinations of the scholars, which are always interesting, and attended by a large number of persons.

Application for admission must be made to the Director at the Hospital.

Physician.—Alibert.

INSTITUTION ROYALE DES SOURDS ET MUETS.

(*Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*)

255 RUE ST. JACQUES.

This, as well as the Blind Asylum, is under the immediate control of the Minister of the Interior, who has the appointment of all the officers, and to whom application must be made for entrance as a pupil.

It was founded by the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée, in 1777, who, possessing only the modest fortune of about \$2,000 a year, supported it with fifty deaf and dumb pupils, until his death in 1790.

At this period the unfortunate Marie Antoinette assumed the patronage of the school, and placed at its head the Abbé Sicard, as successor to de l'Epée, under whose management it became very flourishing.

As in the Blind Asylum, the pupils are either free or boarders, and to be put on the free list, it is necessary to comply with the same forms as in the case of the blind. The number of free pupils is restricted to eighty; that of boarders, whose annual pension is about 900 francs, is indefinite.

The pupils are of both sexes, and are kept in the institution for six years—during which time they receive a good education, and are taught a trade.

Strangers are admitted to see the establishment and witness the exercises, on applying by letter to the Director.

The annual cost of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to government, is upwards of 100,000 francs.

Director.—Monsieur Delanneau.

Physician.—Meniere.

MAISON ROYALE DE CHARENTON.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Maison Royale de Charenton is destined for the accommodation of insane persons of both sexes, and is under the immediate direction of the Minister of the Interior, by whom all its officers are appointed, and to whom applications must invariably be made for the admission of patients into the institution.

This edifice is located at the village of Charenton, about four miles distant, in a northerly direction, from Paris, and on the banks of a dirty creek, called the *river Marne*. It consisted, until within the last few months, of an irregular mass of disconnected and homely houses, in all respects uncomfortable, and ill adapted to the purposes for which they were used—being low, damp, and confined; the new hospital, one half of which is now completed, will, however, when finished, be a model for other institutions of the kind. It is supplied with every convenience which modern architecture could introduce, and being built on a high hill, directly above the old hospital, it possesses the advantages of good air, and an extensive view of the surrounding country, both necessary for the bodily health and mental diversion of the unfortunate beings whom it is destined to receive. It is to be composed, when finished, of two very long two-

story wings, separated from each other by a large and handsome chapel ; the chapel and left wing, that for male patients, is already completed, and the right or female division, will be terminated in another year.

Charenton is one of the oldest lunatic asylums in the world, and besides being used for the accommodation of the insane, it has at various periods, and particularly during the Revolution of '89, served as a prison, the disgusting dungeons of which still attest the sufferings and hardships endured in them by their unfortunate and miserable occupants.

The number of patients at present in the institution is about 1,200, some few of whom are sane, and belong to the community of peasants residing in the neighbourhood, who are sometimes admitted when sick, (indeed in all cases of emergency,) to be treated gratuitously by the medical officers of the institution.

The patients received into this hospital are divided into classes according to the rate of board paid by them,* and their accommodation varies with the amount of board paid. Those of the *third class* are charged 750 francs a year, which includes their lodging, washing, attendance, and a plain but healthy and abundant board. Such as belong to the *second class*, pay 1,000 francs, for which they receive better accommodation and a more varied table ; whilst those who pay 1,300 francs are considered of the *first class*, and fare far better in every respect than the others. Independently of these divisions, arrange-

* Pauper lunatics are received and taken care of at the Hôspices of Bicêtre and la Salpêtrière

ments may be made with the Director, by the family or friends of wealthy patients, to have them furnished with private rooms and attendance, and a separate table.

The prices indicated do not include clothing, which may be furnished by the family of the patient, or by the institution, on the payment of an additional 300 francs.

Since the death of the venerable Esquirol the medical service here has been under the direction of Doctor Foville, who is assisted by other physicians, one of whom must reside in the establishment. There is likewise a surgeon-in-chief, and internes in surgery and medicines, with numerous male and female domestics under them.

The medical attention is the same to all the patients, no matter to what class they belong; and to facilitate their treatment, by affording diversion and amusement, there are in the establishment a good library, billiard rooms, musical instruments, and workshops of all kinds, besides some twenty-five or thirty acres of ground for out-door exercise.

The public is never admitted into the interior of this hospital on any pretext whatever, without an express order from the Minister of the Interior, to whose kindness, as well as that of the Director and resident Physician, I am indebted for having been able to inspect it in all its departments.

The following is the classification of mental diseases adopted at Charenton, after Esquirol and Ferrus.

1. Melancholia, (*Lypémanie*.)
2. Monomania, (*Mo-*

nomanie.) 3. Mania, (*Manie*.) 4. Amentia, (*Démence*.) 5. Idiotism, (*Idiotie*.)

By recent official returns it is ascertained that the whole number of lunatics now in France, is 18,350, or one for every 1,900 or 2,000 inhabitants!

The statistical returns of this and other asylums in France, show that a large proportion of the cases of insanity received into them, are either hereditary, or occasioned by domestic troubles.

The mortality amongst the patients at Charenton is truly frightful. According to Esquirol, it averaged more than 25 *per cent.* during the seven years, between 1826 and 1833, and even now it falls but little short of this same proportion.

The number of patients restored to reason is about one in three.*

Surgeon.—Déguise.

Resident Surgeon.—Ramon.

Physicians.—Foville and Calmeil.

Resident Physician.—Bleymé.

OF THE HÔSPICES.

The Hôspices are alms-houses established in different parts of Paris and its vicinity, for the reception of old, indigent, and incurable persons of both sexes, and for orphans and foundlings. Many of them are very extensive ; while others, that have been founded

* For detailed statistical information in regard to mental alienation in France, see Esquirol's valuable work, *Des Malades Mentals*. Paris, 1838.

by private individuals, are usually small, and intended for only a limited number of persons, belonging to a class of citizens, indicated by the founder.

Most of them are under the direction of the Council General of hospitals, and consequently subjected in as far as they apply to the rules and regulations by which the general and special hospitals are governed.

They are all provided with infirmaries to which surgeons and physicians belonging to the General Hospital service, are attached.

There are twelve in number—namely :

1. Hôspice des Enfants Trouvés et Orphélins.
2. Hôspice de la Salpêtrière.
3. Hôspice de Bicêtre.
4. Hôspice des femmes incurables.
5. Hôspice des hommes incurables.
6. Hôspice des Ménages.
7. Hôspice Devillas.
8. Hôspice de la Rochefoucault.
9. Hôspice de la Reconnaissance.
10. Hôspice Saint-Michel.
11. Asile Royale de la Providence.
12. Institution de Saint-Perine.

HÔSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVÉS.

(FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.)

The present hospital for foundlings was formerly occupied by the Priests of the Oratoire as a convent. It was selected at the period of the Revolution, as a suitable building for accommodating the orphans and foundlings of Paris, who had previously been placed at the *Hôspice des Orphélins* in the faubourg Saint-

Antoine, in the buildings now occupied as the *Bureau Central*, and in those of the Hospital of *la Maternité*

The institution was founded as early as 1640, by the philanthropic St. Vincent-de-Paule, who, by dint of great exertion and personal sacrifices, succeeded in a short time in establishing it on a firm basis.

All foundlings and orphans, without distinction, are received at this hôspice, and kept for a period of ten days, when, if in health, they are sent to the country to be nursed and taken care of—if sick, they remain until sufficiently restored to render their removal safe.

There are, on an average, about 300 children always in the hôspice; and the yearly receptions amount to nearly *four thousand*. They are received both directly and indirectly. Such mothers, or relatives, as choose to do so, can take them, themselves, and having them registered, see such marks put on them as shall enable them, at any future period, to recognize and reclaim their offspring, should they desire to do so. Others, again, are sent from the lying-in hospital of the *Maternité*, where they are born of mothers who die in giving them birth, or who are too poor to bring them up. By far the largest number, however, are secretly conveyed to the hôspice and deposited in a box, called “*le tour*,” which is fixed in the wall of the building, and turns on a pivot. The children are brought here by the parents, or their friends, and a sliding door on the outside, being withdrawn, the infant is placed in the box; after this, closing the door, the person who has brought it, rings a small bell communicating with the porter’s lodge, and leaves

the place ; the moment the bell rings, the nurses on duty go to the "tour," and removing the infant, place the box in its original position, ready for the reception of another. As many as ten or twelve are received in this way every night.

The hôspice contains four principal wards, all of which are commodious ; that on the first floor is the largest, and destined for well children, whilst those up stairs are for the sick, and divided into medical and surgical. Each ward is supplied with a Sister of Charity and nurses under her, in numbers sufficient to allow one for every six children, and these are replaced by others at night, so that the number on duty is always the same. The furniture is simple but neat. The bedsteads, or cribs, are all single, and of iron, garnished with comfortable beds, and white curtains ; each one is numbered, and has a ticket with the date of the occupant's birth, and its name, should the person who sent it have designated one for it. There is in each ward a large fire-place, before which the children are washed and dressed, and a padded shelf in front of it, on which they are allowed to remain, for some little time, to get warm, before being put to bed.

The infants are taken up and fed once in every four hours, or oftener should the nurses judge it necessary. Their diet is composed of milk, thin barley and rice waters, and herb teas.

The mortality amongst the children here, is still very great, although much less than formerly, when it was truly frightful, as will be seen by the following table :—

There were received in the year

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|
| II. | Of the Republic, | (1793) | 3,637 | children, | of whom | 2,425 | died. |
| III. | " " " | (1794) | 3,935 | " " " | | 3,150 | " |
| IV. | " " " | (1795) | 3,122 | " " " | | 2,907 | " |
| | | 1837 | 5,467 | " " " | | 1,458 | " |
| | | 1840 | 4,298 | " " " | | 1,117 | " |

Since the year 1837, the deaths have averaged about 25 per cent.

The most common and fatal diseases, are Aphtha (*Muguet*) and Sclerema, or induration of the cellular tissue, which is attributed to the bad quality of the milk with which the institution is supplied, and which it seems impossible for the administration to procure pure. Diarrhœa and jaundice are also of frequent occurrence, and often prove fatal. Ophthalmia, in its various forms, particularly purulent, is so common as to require a separate ward of 50 beds, for the accommodation of those affected with it.

The whole number of children at present, belonging to the hôspice, is *upwards of sixteen thousand!* by far the greater proportion of whom are either in the country, or else apprenticed to some trade in the city. They remain under the protection and care of the administration until they become of age, when they are dismissed to seek their own fortunes in the world, with a small gratuity for each, from the hospital fund. Most of the males, it is said, find their way to the army, either voluntarily, or as conscripts, and it is easy to divine what becomes of the majority of the females.

There is a neat chapel attached to the hôspice, in front of the altar of which is a fine, full length mar-

ble statue of St Vincent-de-Paule, the founder, holding an infant in his arms.

Strangers are readily admitted to view this establishment, in all its details, by applying to the Director, or to the "Sœur" on duty at the porter's lodge no charge is allowed to be made for entrance, but it is customary for visitors to give a trifle to the person who accompanies them, and also to drop a franc or two into the poor-boxes which are placed at the entrance, and in the principal ward. This is never expected, however, from professional persons who attend the visits of the medical officers.

It is but just to notice the entire devotion to their irksome duties displayed here by the "Sœurs de la Charité," who have the charge of these helpless little beings, and of the nurses under them, whose willing attention, and cheerful kindness, are always ready to administer to their many wants, and soothe their sufferings ; these, and an attentive Director, render the foundling hospital one of the cleanest and best conducted in the capital.

Although, I might with propriety do so, it is not my intention to examine into the causes which have rendered necessary the establishment of such an institution as the one above described, or of its influence over public morality. Powerful arguments might be invoked, both in favour of and against it, and the subject is of sufficient importance and interest to merit the attention of those better qualified than myself to do justice to the subject. In reflecting on the matter, however, it must be borne in mind, that all of

the children received at the foundling hospital are not illegitimate; indeed, a considerable proportion of them are the offspring of parents of correct habits, but too poor to be able to support, and bring them up. Moreover, whatever evil tendencies such an institution may have in the encouragement of vice, it is an established fact, that since it has existed, the crime of infanticide, so common in some large towns, has rarely been heard of in Paris. Whilst we cannot entirely approve of it, then, we should not wholly condemn it, as a useless and dangerous institution. The expenses of this hôspice, for the year 1840, amounted to as much as 1,618,974 francs. It was formerly quite common for wealthy and childless individuals to adopt children from the foundling hospital and bring them up as their own; now, however, this rarely occurs.

Surgeons.—Thévenot, Auvity and Bouvier.

Physician.—Doctor Baron.

HÔSPICE DE LA SALPETRIÈRE.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT AND LUNATIC FEMALES.

La Salpêtrière, or *l'hospice de la Vieillesse pour femmes*, is probably the largest almshouse in the world. It was founded under the reign of Louis XIV., and at first called, "l'hôpital général."—The buildings, formerly occupied as a saltpetre manufactory, (whence its present name,) were purchased by Government, for the purposes, for which they are at present used. Many additions have been made, from

time to time, so that "la Salpêtrière" is now quite as extensive as any other public building in Paris. Its dimensions are 1,680 feet in length, 1,164 in breadth, with a superficies of 108,640 square yards. It is always full, and has a constant population of rather more than 7,000, including 400 attendants. Besides innumerable sub-divisions, this hôspice is divided into two principal sections.—

Section 1st, Is for indigent women, over 70 years of age ; for those afflicted with incurable cancerous diseases ; and for the blind.

This is by far the largest division, and contains beds for 5,000.—When vacancies occur, they are filled by the Mayors of the different arrondissements of Paris, who select from amongst the poor of their *quartier*, such as they consider best entitled to admission.

Section 2d, Is for lunatics, idiots and epileptic persons, of whom there are at present about 1,500.

Pauper lunatics and idiots, from Paris, are admitted here without any formality whatever, and such as belong to the different Departments of France, are received temporarily, or allowed to remain permanently on the payment of 300 francs annually, by the Department of which they are natives.

The system of treatment adopted is the same as that at Charenton ; the time has happily passed by when harsh and violent means were permitted, and it is found that a mild and gentle course, with exercise and amusing occupation, is more effectual in restoring reason than any other method that has yet

been proposed. There are but *very few* well established cures made in this department of the hôspice, notwithstanding the fact that the annual returns state that as many as one-third recover.

The Infirmary, which is a large building detached from the rest of the hospital, and surrounded by fine gardens and walks, contains 400 beds, most of which are constantly occupied. It is conducted on the same plan as all the general hospitals, and the patients receive every attention that it is possible to bestow on them.

The diseases most commonly met with at la Salpêtrière, are cancerous affections, in every form and variety, particularly those of the uterus; apoplexy, bronchitis, pneumonia, epilepsy, etc. etc., all of which, occurring in persons over 70 years of age, are, for the most part, fatal; hence the mortality, as might be supposed, is very great; it averages, one year with another, twenty per cent.

Epidemic catarrhs frequently prevail at this hôspice, and are generally very fatal. It is stated that the *grippe* of 1837 almost depopulated it. During the months of January, February and March, the mortality is always greater than at any other seasons of the year.

The Kitchen, Bath-Houses, Pharmacy, etc. etc., are all on a most extensive scale at this hôspice, which is well worthy of a visit from strangers, non-professional, as well as professional. All are admitted who apply with their passports.

The expenses of la Salpêtrière for 1840, were 1,696,778 francs.

There is a market for the sale of provisions and small luxuries, within the walls of the hôspice, the prices of the different articles brought to which are regulated by the clerks belonging to the general administration.

Surgeon.—Manec.

Physicians.—Falret, Bouvier, Prus, Mitivié, Dalmas, Lelut and Trélat.

HÔSPICE DE BICETRE.⁷

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT AND LUNATIC MALES.

Bicêtre, or the *Hôspice de la Vieillesse pour hommes*, is situated on an elevation to the south of Paris, and about two miles from the *Barrière de Fontainebleau*,—it is said to have been an ancient château, built in 1204, by the Bishop of Winchester.

The hôspice is composed of several detached buildings, surrounded by small gardens and court-yards, and having a considerable farm attached. It is destined for the reception of indigent and aged persons, of the male sex alone, and for lunatics. Accommodation is afforded to about 3,500 infirm and incurable men, and to 700 insane and idiots. They are all comfortably lodged and well clothed and fed, and such as are able are permitted to work at the different trades to which they have been brought up, on their own account.

This immense population, like that of Salpêtrière, is under the immediate care and direction of the general administration.

One of the buildings, now appropriated to the insane, was until the last few years, used by the Government as a prison for convicts, who were kept here temporarily, and forwarded to their ultimate destination at convenient stated periods. Bicêtre was likewise one of the bloody prisons of the Revolution, where numbers of the unfortunate aristocrats were thrown into dungeons, and kept until the period arrived for their mock trial and execution.

All the out-houses, such as chapel, kitchen, laundry, etc. etc., are extensive, well arranged, and admirably adapted to the various uses for which they are severally intended.

The celebrated well of Bicêtre is quite a curiosity in its way, being upwards of 200 feet in depth, and having a diameter of 20 feet. It supplies the whole establishment with water, and in the immense quantity of 170,000 quarts a day.

Small shops for the sale of various commodities, are permitted within the walls of Bicêtre, and prove a source of great convenience to the aged inmates, who are always in want of some of the little luxuries of life which they could not otherwise procure, without sending to Paris for them;—there is but one shop allowed for the sale of wine, and this is not permitted to dispense more than four sous' worth a day, to each applicant for it.

The infirmary at Bicêtre contains 210 beds, 70 of which are for surgical patients, and the rest for the medical ones. Most of the diseases occurring here are such as are peculiar to advanced age. In the

surgical wards, they are, for the most part, cataract, cancer, and affections of the genito-urinary organs, especially lesions of the prostate gland, and paralysis of the bladder; with such diseases, and old age to contend against, it cannot be expected that the success of the medical officers here should be very great, and, in fact, the mortality is about 1 in 7. The number of deaths, amongst the whole population, averaging 3 per diem.

The two distinguished physicians who have the care of the insane patients at Bicêtre, employ the most mild and gentle treatment in all cases. I am informed, however, that they are not more successful in effecting permanent cures, than their *confrères* attached to other asylums. The system pursued by Dr. Voisin, is founded on his phrenological ideas, with regard to the nature of mania, and that of Monsieur Leuret (author of the work, *Traitement Moral de la Folie*) consists in a moral treatment, exclusively, such as music, dancing, theatrical representations, etc. etc.

The greatest cleanliness prevails in every part of this vast establishment, but the absence of the Sisters of Charity is easily detected, from the want of system and arrangement perceptible every where.

The daily allowance of provision made to each inmate of Bicêtre, is a bowl of soup, one and a quarter pounds of bread, and four ounces of meat, with vegetables and cheese at night, and two gills of wine. Those who have been residents for 30 years receive a double allowance of every article. All of them are

comfortably clothed and well attended ;* the same care is not bestowed, however, upon persons who resort to the hôspices, as is shown to the sick patients in the hospitals, who receive all the comforts and assistance that benevolent attention can bestow.

Strangers experience no difficulty in gaining admittance to the greater part of this hôspice, but it is necessary to be provided with an order from one of the physicians to visit that portion of it allotted to lunatics.

The annual expenses of Bicêtre are about 1,175,000 francs.

Surgeon.—Monsieur Malgaigne.

Physicians.—Voisin, Rochoux, Leuret, Horteloup, Moreau, and Archambault.

HÔSPICE DES FEMMES INCURABLES.

(*Hôspice for Incurable Women.*)

54, RUE DE SÈVRES.

The Cardinal de la Rochefoucault founded this establishment in the year 1634, and destined it for the reception of indigent and incurable old women and girls. It can accommodate 600, but the average number within its walls is about 525. 45 Sisters of Charity are attached to the institution, and serve the inmates with the most devoted care and attention.

The *chapel* is large and handsome, and contains

* I must except however the poor Idiots, who are most shamefully neglected and allowed to huddle together under a shed, which in wet weather bears a close resemblance to a pig-stye.

a fine statue of the founder, kneeling, and a large tablet opposite to it, on which are inscribed the names of those benefactors who, from the amount of their contributions, are entitled to have their names recorded.

The wards are large, and in the form of crosses, arranged on either side of the chapel, with which they communicate. Those on the ground floor are partitioned off into little cabinets or divisions, each one of which is occupied by an old inmate of the hospital, the newly arrived ones being placed in the common and open wards, on the second floor, or in small chambers with six or eight beds.

The *infirmary* contains 60 beds, and is usually full. Every variety of incurable disease and deformity will be found in this hôspice, and as might be supposed, there is much paralysis.

The expenses of the establishment amount to 220,000 francs a year. The annual number of deaths is about 60, or nearly 12 per cent. Strangers are admitted as visitors, but there is no medical or surgical instruction afforded here.

Physician.—Monsieur Lafon.

HÔSPICE DES HOMMES INCURABLES.

(*Hôspice for Incurable Men.*)

150, RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT MARTIN.

This hôspice was formerly the Convent of the *Recollets*, which was purchased and appropriated to its present use in 1802, the period when it was decid-

ed to have separate establishments for the two sexes ; previously the men had been accommodated in a part of the buildings composing the hôspice for incurable women.

This is an airy building, with a large garden and pleasant walks attached. The hôspice contains beds for 400 men and about 100 boys, all of whom must be labouring under some incurable disease, to enable them to gain admission as residents in the institution.

Such as are able are allowed to work on their own account, and they are sometimes so industrious as to amass, in a short time, a sum sufficient to provide them during the remainder of their lives, all the little luxuries and extra comforts that they may desire to have.

The diseases most commonly met with, are cancerous affections, paralysis, general or partial, deformities, etc., etc.

There is no public instruction, nor are lectures delivered here.

Strangers are admitted to visit the hôspice, with their passport, every day, except Sunday, from ten until four o'clock.

The annual expenses are about 200,000 francs.

Physician.—Monsieur Duplay.

HÔSPICE DES MÊNAGES.

28, RUE DE LA CHAISE.

This is one of the most interesting institutions to be met with in Paris. It is for the accommodation of old persons of both sexes, whose means are inade-

quate for their support, but who are yet able to pay a comparatively small sum to the hospital administration, for maintaining them.

The buildings are arranged around a large square laid out in walks and planted with fine trees. They are very extensive, as may be inferred from the number of inmates, being usually between eight and nine hundred. All persons admitted into the *Hôspice des Ménages*, are divided into two classes, viz : such as are married and are still living together, and those who are widows or widowers, or single persons beyond the age of 60 years.

There are 280 large chambers for the first class, and 100 smaller ones for the second, besides several wards, where as many as fifteen and twenty lodge in common, being rated and placed according to their age and sex.

Indigent foreigners, as well as natives, are admitted without distinction, when they shall have complied with the regulations.

To entitle a married couple to one of the large chambers, it is required that their united ages shall equal 130 years ; that they shall pay, on entering, 1,600 francs each, and that they shall furnish their own chamber, the furniture to become the property of the hôspice at their death. Widows, widowers, and others, who occupy chambers to themselves, must have attained the age of 70 for the men, and 60 years for the women ; they pay likewise 1,600 francs, and furnish their own apartments. Such as occupy the wards, are charged 1,000 francs on en-

tering, and besides being lodged in common, are served at the same table.

In consideration of the disbursement made by them, on entering, the inmates of the institution are taken care of and supported during the remainder of their lives.

Those married couples who live together, and such single persons as occupy separate rooms, are considered as *house-keepers* or *en ménage* (whence the name of the hôspice) and receive a regular allowance, consisting of, for each individual,—

. 3 francs, (60 cents) in money, every ten days.

1½ pounds of bread, every day.

2 pounds of meat, on Saturdays.

1 double *stère* (half a cord) of wood, and 2 loads of coal, in the course of the year.

Those who live in the wards receive no direct allowance, but as has been already stated are lodged and fed in common.

The Sisters of Charity have the superintendence of all internal arrangements.

A physician, with his assistant, reside in the hôspice ; there is likewise an apothecary's shop, and also a comfortable infirmary, containing 30 beds, for such as are sick. No professional instruction is afforded at the *Ménages*, but visitors are admitted at all times to see the establishment.

This is a favourite institution with the reduced of the middle and poorer classes of society of Paris, and the applications for admission into it are always nu-

merous, so that the moment a vacancy occurs the place is supplied.

The inmates enjoy all the comforts to which they have been accustomed at their own homes, and are allowed to work for themselves, so that they have it in their power to gain enough to enable them to obtain many little luxuries.

They are always cheerful and contented, and seem to enjoy life as much as persons of their age are capable of enjoying it. They entertain each other, and form little card parties which meet frequently. Their rooms are kept as neatly as a chamber which serves the united purposes of a sleeping, dining, and cooking room, can be kept, and the walls are usually adorned with prints and engravings, for the most part representations of some scene or incident in the life of Napoleon.

They are always happy to receive visitors, and most eager to learn the latest news of what is passing in Paris. Some of them are great politicians, and keep regular files of newspapers, which they buy cheap, some month or so after their publication.

Expenses, 275,000 francs a year.

Physician.—Doctor Labric.

HÔSPICE DE VILLAS.

17 RUE DU REGARD.

This hôspice was founded by a benevolent individual of the name of De Villas, who left by will a sum of money sufficient to support a limited number

of indigent persons beyond the age of seventy years. The present hôspice is only a small house, containing four rooms and thirty beds, fifteen for males, and fifteen for females. It is the intention of the General Administration, however, to erect a neat building to the rear of the present one, which shall be large enough to accommodate one hundred infirm old people.

Agreeably to the directions of the founder, the vacancies in this hôspice are filled by the Mayors of the different arrondissements into which the city is divided, who are requested to select the most worthy of the infirm in their districts, and in the proportion of *one Protestant to four Catholics*; the founder himself having been a Catholic. The inmates are here supplied with every requisite comfort or necessary, and fare rather better than those in the other hôspices. Expenses about 17,000 francs.

Physician. Monsieur Lafon.

HÔSPICE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

ROUTE D'ORLEANS, NEAR THE BARRIÈRE D'ENFER.

This was formerly used as a Military Hospital; but in 1802 it was converted into an asylum for the old servants of the hospitals. All indigent persons of both sexes are received, however, on paying a small fixed board. It is under the immediate management of the "*Secours de la Charité.*" Annual expenses 100,000 francs.

Physician. Dr. Baffos.

HÔSPICE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE.—This hôspice is situated at the *Petit-Létang*, near St. Cloud. A wealthy ironfounder, of the name of Michael Brézin, established it for the reception and support of decrepid workmen from the Paris foundries over sixty years of age, who, according to the words of his will, “contributed by their labour to the increase of my fortune.”

The annual expenses are upwards of 100,000 francs.

Physician. Dr. Caillard.

HÔSPICE SAINT-MICHEL.—Founded by a wealthy merchant of Paris of the name of Boulard ; it is to accommodate twelve old men above seventy years, who are to be selected from amongst the most deserving of the poor in a manner indicated in his will. Annual expenses 16,000 francs.

ASILE ROYALE DE LA PROVIDENCE.—Established for the accommodation of a certain number of old employés of the Government, from the department of the Minister of the Interior, under whose sole direction it is.

Physician. Dr. Gibert.

INSTITUTION DE ST. PÉRINE.—For persons of both sexes, who pay a small board. It is under the care of the “*Sœurs de la Sagesse*.” Its annual cost to the Administration is 120,000 francs.

Physician. Dr. Canuet.

BUREAUX DE BIENFAISANCE ET SECOURS A DOMICILE.

There is a *Bureau de Bienfaisance*, or Charity Office, established in each of the twelve arrondissements of Paris, for the relief of old and indigent persons, and of poor widows with large families. All the bureaux are under the management and direction of the Council General of the hospitals, and the cost of the relief afforded from them is defrayed out of the hospital fund.

The nature of the assistance rendered consists in a distribution of bread, meat, clothing, &c. &c., to such known indigent characters as apply for it, and in visiting and assisting with medical advice, medicines, &c. all who are unable to leave their homes, or unwilling to enter the hospitals.

The management of each bureau is confided to twelve persons, chosen by the Minister of the Interior, and these are presided over by the Mayor of the arrondissement in which the bureau is located. Besides bread and provisions, three francs a month in money is given to all the poor of each arrondissement who are affected with a paralysis of two members; five francs to those who are blind; and eight francs to each poor person over eighty years of age.

The whole number of families who received assistance from this source during 1840, was more than

36,000, comprising upwards of 80,000 persons, distributed in the following manner :

| No. of Families. | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 36,057 | 18,656 | 31,697 | 17,723 | 16,823 | 84,899 |

The actual cost of the assistance rendered to these individuals was 1,880,306 francs, or about 375,000 dollars.

BUREAU DES NOURRICES.

The Bureau des Nourrices is an establishment for the reception and accommodation of wet-nurses, who are in want of situations. The Council General selects from those that apply such as are required for the Foundling Hospital, and renders assistance to the others in getting them placed in families, and in guaranteeing to them their wages so long as their behaviour continues good.

This is a most important institution, and meets with every encouragement from the citizens of Paris, who find it so difficult to obtain nurses of a proper character and free from disease, that they are always glad to avail themselves of the guarantee afforded by a certificate from the General Council, whose physicians and other employés ascertain for it the history and present condition of all the women who apply at the bureau.

Physician.—Dr. Nonat.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE HOSPITALS.

As I have already given an account of the organization of the Hospitals, and the manner in which they are conducted, I shall now only introduce a few detached facts, and some general remarks with regard to their internal arrangements.

The number of indigent persons received into the hôspices and houses of refuge during 1840, (and it is about the annual average,) was 20,624.

The whole number of patients treated in the hospitals during the same period was :

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| In the general hospitals, | 52,793 |
| In the special hospitals, | 30,850 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total, | 83,643 |
| Out of these there were of medical pa- tients, | 61,883 |
| Of surgical patients, | 21,760 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 83,643 |

Making the proportion of medical to surgical patients about 12 of the former to 4 of the latter, (the average for a number of years has been 11 to 4.)

The mean sojourn of each patient, for all the hospitals, averaged about $24\frac{82}{100}$ days.

The whole number of deaths that occurred in 1840 was 7,089.

The proportion of males to females treated, is usually three of the former to two of the latter, in the general hospitals; in the special hospitals the numbers are about equal.

Twice as many male patients are generally admitted with surgical diseases as females.

The expenses *per diem* of each individual of the whole hospital population, was, for the year 1840, for the general and special hospitals $1\frac{3}{4}$ francs (about 35 cents) for the hôspices . . . $1\frac{7}{100}$ francs, or 21 cents; for the Maison Royale de Santé, where it will be recollected board is paid, 4 francs or 80 cents.

The average cost of patients admitted to, and treated in the hospitals, has been during several years, everything included, about 43 francs, or eight dollars and a half a head.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Amongst the most important of the internal arrangements of the hospitals is the condition and disposition of the

Wards.—These are for the most part, large, lofty, and well ventilated; some of the new hospitals are provided with eight or ten small rooms, containing two or four beds only, which are used for patients who have been operated on; or who may be attacked with contagious diseases during their sojourn in

the hospital ; these are found to be very convenient ; the only difficulty consists in there not being enough of them. The floors in most of the old buildings are of painted tiles (*carreaux* ;) those in the new buildings are usually of oak, inlaid ; (*parqueté* ;) both are kept very clean, and highly polished with wax. No carpets are allowed in any of them.

Each ward is generally ornamented with one or more crucifixes, occasionally a small statue of the Virgin, and often a miniature altar ; before which the patients, such at least as are good catholics, bow and cross themselves in passing ; but few amongst them trouble themselves with more than these outward forms of religion.

The *Bedsteads* are nearly all of iron ; and such few wooden ones as remain, are to be replaced by those of metal. Their size and weight with that of the bedding is regulated by a fixed standard,* which is nearly the same for all the hospitals.

The accompaniments to each bed are, one chair, a marble top night-table, and a definite number of

* According to the present regulations the bedsteads must be two *mètres* (about 6 feet 6 inches) long, one *mètre* wide, and one *mètre* $\frac{88}{100}$ from the ground to the top ; the weight is not to exceed 90 *killogrammes* (about 180 pounds) and the price is fixed at twelve cents a pound.

Each bedstead is to be furnished with a straw mattress or *paillasse* ; two mattresses weighing 25 pounds each, (wool 20 pounds and hair 5 pounds.) A bolster and two pillows of feathers ; twelve pillow cases ; two blankets ; nine pairs of linen sheets, and a double set of white cotton curtains.

bowls, mugs, spoons, &c., of copper or pewter, stamped with the number of the bed to which they belong.

The advantages of having iron bedsteads are manifest; they rarely require repairs, other than painting, and are comparatively free from bugs; they are always cool, very light in appearance, and of a neat form.

The *Kitchens* in the hospitals are provided with all the necessary culinary articles, which are usually of copper, and tinned inside.

The *Salles des Morts*, or dead rooms, are placed out of the way of general access or observation, and are supplied with every convenience for conducting the numerous post-mortem examinations which are made.

The *Pharmacies* are always in a convenient situation, and contain every thing in the shape of medicines and instruments, that may be required for the patients.

The *Lingeries*, or linen rooms, are very large usually, and provided with all the requisites for preserving and airing the bed and body linen belonging to the hospital.

The *Baths* are of metal, and as they are constantly prescribed, a large number of them are in use; they are not kept in as neat and cleanly a condition as they should be.

The *Chambers* allotted to the resident officers and internes, are generally confined in summer, and cold, dirty, and uncomfortable in winter; they are mostly placed in the garrets, or in some useless and dilapidated out-building. In these institutions the patients

all fare better than those who are appointed to take care of them.

The hospitals are warmed in winter by wood, which is burned in porcelain stoves, and occasionally by bituminous coal, which is brought from Belgium. The temperature of the wards is agreeable and equable.

The *patients* are always required to conduct themselves in an orderly and respectful manner ; they are aware on entering a hospital that they must comply, unhesitatingly, with their advice, and abide by the directions of the medical officers ; if the slightest difficulty occurs they are immediately discharged.

It is always optional with them to submit to a proposed operation or decline it, but in cases where such operation is considered requisite, they must submit or leave the hospital. When patients in the hospitals die, the General Administration undertakes to have them decently interred, on the payment by their relatives or friends, of 60 francs, (twelve dollars ;) if this sum is not forthcoming at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time that notice of death was sent to the next of kin, the corpse becomes the property of the Administration, and is immediately despatched to the dissecting rooms.

Students are entitled to examine all patients during the hours appointed for the morning visits ; at other times they can only do so with the consent of the individual. Their friends are permitted to visit patients confined in the hospitals on two days of the week ; they are allowed to take them preserves, oranges, and like delicacies, but to prevent their intro-

ducing spirits, or other improper articles, all visitors are questioned and examined by the porter before being allowed to enter.

OF THE MORTALITY IN THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF PARIS.

I have taken much pains and trouble to obtain correct information in regard to the mortality amongst the patients in the Paris hospitals, and owing to the kindness of the Directors, and the Secretary to the Administration, access has been afforded me to most of the annual returns of the health officers. From those of the year 1840, the last that had been completed prior to my departure from Paris, I gathered materials from which I have drawn up the following tables, which will exhibit the proportionate number of deaths amongst the men, women, and children, treated during that year, in the principal hospitals.

I have compiled three of these tables ; the first exhibits the per-centage of deaths amongst the medical patients ; the second shows the number that died in the surgical wards ; and in the third I have given the relative proportion of deaths for all classes of patients, both surgical and medical.

Table of Mortality of *Medical* patients in the principal hospitals for the year 1840.

| | Men. | Women | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of |
| Hôtel-Dieu | 6,82 | 5,83 | 2,79 | 6,87 | 6,39 |
| Hôtel-Dieu Annexe | 15,40 | 14,03 | 3, " " | 6, " " | 14,63 |
| La Pitié | 10,23 | 11,14 | 11,67 | 5,83 | 10,57 |
| La Charité | 9,19 | 7,34 | 3,50 | 8, " " | 8,18 |
| Saint-Antoine | 7,12 | 6,58 | 6,20 | 5,50 | 6,80 |
| Hôpital Necker | 9,79 | 8,93 | 9,78 | 9,09 | 9,35 |
| Hôpital Beaujon | 8,75 | 6,51 | " " " | 6, " " | 7,62 |
| Hôpital Cochin | 8,24 | 9,35 | 16, " " | 27,25 | 9,72 |
| Hôpital Saint-Louis | 25,38 | 24,84 | 4, " " | 10,50 | 24,77 |
| Hôpital des Enfants Malades | " " " | " " " | 4,02 | 4,28 | 4,14 |
| Hôpital de la Maternité | " " " | 41,15 | 18,04 | 22,54 | 27,33 |
| Hôpital des Cliniques | 17,50 | 21,76 | 8,24 | 11,81 | 14,19 |
| <i>General Hospitals united</i> | 9,11 | 8,37 | 7,86 | 8,63 | 8,76 |
| <i>Special Hospitals united</i> | 25,29 | 31,48 | 6,91 | 7,71 | 13,21 |

Table of Mortality of *Surgical* patients in the principal hospitals for the year 1840.

| | Men. | Women | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of |
| Hôtel-Dieu | 16,35 | 20,56 | 3 " " | 6, " " | 17,42 |
| La Pitié | 21,10 | 9,08 | 17 " " | 14 " " | 15,04 |
| La Charité | 22,98 | 17, " " | " " " | " " " | 20,75 |
| Hôpital Saint-Antoine | 16,06 | 18,25 | " " " | " " " | 16,67 |
| Hôpital Necker | 13,25 | 16,12 | " " " | " " " | 14,10 |
| Hôpital Beaujon | 12,66 | 14,53 | " " " | " " " | 13,28 |
| Hôpital Cochin | 14,33 | 8 57 | " " " | " " " | 12,89 |
| Hôpital Saint-Louis | 9,44 | 9,82 | 4,58 | 6,50 | 8,84 |
| Hôpital du Midi | 98,89 | " " " | " " " | " " " | 98,89 |
| Hôpital de Lourcine | " " " | 120,31 | 3,72 | 4,85 | 35,30 |
| Hôpital des Enfants Malades | " " " | " " " | 9,42 | 6,28 | 7,88 |
| Hôpital des Cliniques | 18,78 | 18,17 | " " " | 9, " " | 18,75 |
| <i>General Hospitals united</i> | 16,83 | 15,60 | 16,50 | 14, " " | 16,41 |
| <i>Special Hospitals united</i> | 32,48 | 31,05 | 6,59 | 5,80 | 22,97 |

Table of Mortality of *Medical and Surgical patients united*, in the principal hospitals for the year 1840.

| | Men. | Women | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of | 1 out of |
| Hôtel-Dieu | 8,61 | 7,67 | 2,80 | 6,78 | 8,19 |
| Hôtel-Dieu Annexe | 15,40 | 14,03 | 3, " " | 6, " " | 14,63 |
| La Pitié | 11,19 | 10,88 | 13, " " | 7, " " | 11,04 |
| La Charité | 11,54 | 8,33 | 7, " " | 15, " " | 9,88 |
| Saint-Antoine | 8,23 | 7,30 | 6,20 | 5,50 | 7,58 |
| Hôpital Necker | 10,58 | 9,50 | 10,33 | 9,09 | 10,05 |
| Hôpital Beaujon | 9,78 | 7,64 | " " " | 6,33 | 8,77 |
| Hôpital Cochin | 9,77 | 9,29 | 16, " " | 27,25 | 10,17 |
| Hôpital Saint-Louis | 19,73 | 18,83 | 4,48 | 7, " " | 18,20 |
| Hôpital du Midi | 98,89 | " " " | " " " | " " " | 98,89 |
| Hôpital de Lourcine | " " " | 120,31 | 3,72 | 4,85 | 35,30 |
| Hôpital des Enfants Malades | " " " | " " " | 4,34 | 4,40 | 4,37 |
| Hôpital de la Maternité | " " " | 41,15 | 18,04 | 22,54 | 27,33 |
| Hôpital des Cliniques | 18,68 | 20,83 | 8,71 | 11,70 | 15,43 |
| <i>All the Hospitals united</i> | 12,26 | 11,81 | 6,98 | 7,59 | 11,18 |

By these tables it will be seen that the greatest number of deaths from medical diseases, occurred at the *Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, where the loss was 1 out of 4.14, or nearly 24 per cent., and at the *Hôtel-Dieu*, where as many as 1 in 6.39, succumbed.

The *Enfans Malades* takes the lead again in the surgical mortality, being 1 out of 7.88, and next to it stands the *Hôpital Saint-Louis*, where the loss was 1 in 8.84.

In the aggregate, the *Enfans Malades* and the *Hôpital Saint-Antoine* lost most patients.

The general mortality for all the hospitals, and all services, was 1 in 11.18, or about nine per cent. ; a large proportion certainly, but yet not so great as is generally supposed.

I think that the relative mortality amongst the *bona-fide* surgical patients, is in reality much greater

than the foregoing tables would lead us to infer; for it must be borne in mind, that besides fractures, the most trifling injuries are included in the returns to which I had access, under the head of Surgery; the well-known fact, that comparatively few patients recover from very serious injuries, or after capital operations, is proven by the detailed statistical publications of Monsieur Malgaigne, one of the hospital surgeons;—interesting and important statistics, to which I may have occasion to refer at some further period.

The mean mortality in all the hôspices and almshouses united, was one in 5.41, or about 18½ per cent; but here it will be recollected that the inmates of the hôspices must be beyond sixty years of age, or labouring under some infirmity to enable them to gain admission; circumstances sufficient in themselves to account for a very heavy mortality.

As in the present publication, I wish to confine my remarks principally to facts, I shall not now enter into a close examination of the causes of mortality in the Paris Hospitals; they are so numerous and diversified, and the subject of Hygiene as applied to hospitals, so interesting, that it would require more time and labour to do justice to the subject, than I can at present bestow upon it.

I attribute many of the deaths that occur, to the injudicious dietetic treatment adopted, which, with the bad after-treatment of cases operated, constitute causes productive of many evil consequences.

The location too of some of the hospitals, the Hôtel-Dieu in particular, is bad, and some few of the wards

are confined and damp. Too many patients too are often congregated together in the same ward, rendering the atmosphere, especially in winter, impure and unhealthy.

The class of persons moreover who resort to the hospitals, are not fair subjects for successful medical and surgical treatment. They are for the most part, individuals, whose constitutions are worn out by dissipation and various excesses; indeed, many of them are hereditarily tainted, and probably in such cases, no care and no course of treatment, however well directed, could accomplish more than a temporary delay of the fatal termination.

It is satisfactory to see, with all this, that the number of deaths occurring amongst the patients in the hospitals of Paris, is nearly one-half less than it was some twenty-five or thirty years since,* and it is to be hoped, that as our science progresses, and we derive fresh knowledge from the indefatigable researches of the physiologists and pathologists of the present day, this mortality may be still further and materially reduced.

The diseases which are most frequently met with in Paris, and which prove most fatal to its population, are, phthisis, which, as in this country, carries off thousands every year; pneumonia, which is also of very common occurrence, and frequently fatal; typhoid fever is met with in the hospitals at all times, and during all seasons; as is well known, its course

* See table attached to notice of the Hôtel-Dieu, page 34.

is tedious, and large numbers of patients fall victims to it. Cancer, and especially *cancer uteri*, is the cause of the death of very many individuals. The eruptive fevers are neither more common, nor usually more fatal, than with us; small-pox, however, is always to be met with in the hospitals, as occurring sporadically. Puerperal peritonitis, when it occurs epidemically, is generally very fatal; so much so, that the lying-in hospitals are almost entirely depopulated by it.

I think that I have noticed, in the wards, in a period of five years, a decided increase in the number of cases of heart disease; I am possessed, however, of no positive proof that such is the case.

Amongst old persons, paralysis, cancer, and diseases of the genito-urinary organs, are of very frequent occurrence, and are generally attended, sooner or later, by a fatal termination.

Most children who succumb, die of pneumonia, phthisis, and diseases of the brain, inflammations of its meninges in particular, except at the Foundling hospital, where, as has been stated, in speaking of that institution, *sclerema** carries off very large numbers of children. I shall reserve for another occasion,† such remarks as I may have to make upon the influence of the modes of practice adopted by the

* “From σκληρος, hard. The name given by Chaussier to the hardening of the cellular tissue of new-born children, which he considers as a species of compact œdema, and not as a congelation of the fluids (*sucs*) of the adipose tissue, as was supposed by Andry and Auvity.”—*Nysten. Dictionnaire de Médecine*.

† A contemplated *Review of French Surgery*.

French surgeons and physicians, over the general mortality of their hospital patients.

OF THE REVENUES OF THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

The revenues of the hospitals of Paris are derived from various sources; a very large allowance, (5,200,000) francs, is made to them by the city; the government gives them a considerable per-centage (10 per cent.) on the *gross* receipts of the theatres, and all places of public amusement. They have a large amount of real estate, and receive annually, considerable sums in donations and legacies. The Administration has also the privilege of renting markets and public stands on the streets, and on one or two of the bridges, and they usually sell at a profit, some of their wines, provisions, and medicines. A large amount is likewise derived from the "*Mont de Piété*," as it is called, or by pawn-broking. All the pawn-broking in Paris is conducted by agents of the hospital administration, and the profits derived from this source go to the general hospital fund; articles pledged may be redeemed at any time within twelve months, on the payment of three-quarters per cent. a month on the amount advanced; if not called for by the expiration of the year, they are disposed of at public auction, and the surplus over the amount advanced, is retained, during three years, to the credit of the depositor; if not withdrawn prior to the expiration of this term, the surplus is passed into the treasury of the hospitals;—occasionally very large

sums are derived from this source. The Mont de Piété is an excellent institution, and conducted in the best possible manner ; its recommendations are, that it regulates, in an equitable manner, not leaving it to rapacious individuals, as is the case elsewhere, the advances to be made on articles brought by poor people to be pawned, so that they always receive pretty nearly the value of what they deposit, (on gold and silver articles three-fourths, and on every thing else, two-thirds of the value.) When unable, too, to redeem what they have been obliged to part with, the poor have the satisfaction of knowing, that whatever advantages may accrue from the sale of their goods, are indirectly received back by them, in going to the support of institutions, to which they have always access in sickness, or when overtaken by infirmities.

Independently of the city grant, an allowance of 400,000 francs is made by the department of the Seine, which embraces Paris and its environs ; and a large proportion of the proceeds from the sale of ground in the public cemeteries finds its way into the general fund, in the shape of a supplementary allowance from the city, which owns all the burial grounds.

The revenues of the hospitals are in a most flourishing condition, and at the end of almost every year there remains a large balance unexpended.

The sum total of receipts for the year 1840, including the ordinary, extraordinary, and supplementary ones, amounted to *sixteen millions nine hundred and forty thousand three hundred and fifty-nine francs*, or nearly *three millions and four hundred thousand dollars*.

OF THE EXPENSES OF THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

It may readily be imagined that the expenses attendant on keeping up such an immense number of hospitals as have been described in the foregoing pages, must be very heavy, and they are so, in fact; the ordinary amount of outlays one year with another, exceeds *twelve millions* of francs. The following were the chief items in the general accounts of 1840:—

| | FRANCS. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| For the General and Special Hospitals, | 2,360,400 |
| For the Hôspices and Houses of Refuge, | 2,482,634 |
| External expenses of the Foundling Hospital, (cost of transportation and maintaining the children in the coun- try,) | 1,381,126 |
| Small Hôspices founded by individuals, | 696,656 |
| <i>Sœcurs à Domicile</i> , (relief afforded to poor persons at their homes), | 1,880,304 |
| General Administration, | 488,920 |
| Ordinary Repairs, Bread, Wine, &c. | 2,969,933 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 12,259,973 |
| Extraordinary expenses, including Build- ing, permanent Repairs, purchase of Furniture, &c. | 2,854,330 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 15,114,303 |
| Excess of receipts over Expenditures, | 1,826,056 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 16,940,359 |

It is thus seen that in one year alone, and after the deduction of very heavy extraordinary expenses, there remained to the credit of the hospitals, the large sum of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. This surplus is regularly invested, and every now and then a new hospital is built. Besides its regular and legitimate expenses, the General Administration occasionally extends relief and assistance to the poor of the different sections or departments of France, where epidemics have occurred, or some other misfortune overtaken the inhabitants.

All articles required for, or consumed in, the hospitals and hôpices, are furnished by contractors, (*entrepreneurs*,) except the bread, wine, medicines, and some few commodities, which are supplied by the farms and establishments belonging to the General Administration.

Subjoined is a table which will give an idea of the cost of the principal items in the expenses of each of the *General Hospitals*.

Detailed Expenses (*in francs*) of the more important of the *General Hospitals*,—(year 1840.)

| NATURE OF EXPENSE. | Hôtel-Dieu | Hôtel-Dieu Annexe. | La Pitié. | La Charité. | St. Antoine | Necker. | Cochin. | Beaujon. | Total. |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Wages | 35,182.82 | 14,167.37 | 25,578.11 | 21,086.41 | 12,440.37 | 12,350. | 7,840. | 13,321.75 | 141,976.83 |
| Salaries to Medical Officers | 26,668.90 | 4,284.26 | 16,879.13 | 15,576.52 | 8,849.95 | 5,950. | 3,050. | 13,343.03 | 94,606.79 |
| Accessory outlays | 963.40 | 385.80 | 672.40 | 850.80 | 273.50 | 261.90 | 125.40 | 503.40 | 4,036.60 |
| Office expenses | 523.10 | | 322.20 | 306.25 | 200. | 202.55 | 150. | 211.15 | 1,915.25 |
| Repairs | 11,943.32 | 3,217.80 | 14,899.96 | 7,779.58 | 6,996.69 | 6,757.86 | 4,071.37 | 10,100.62 | 65,766.90 |
| Meat | 82,020.60 | 42,999.66 | 71,105.10 | 49,016.80 | 30,666.30 | 30,236.34 | 15,145. | 41,046.72 | 362,239.52 |
| Groceries | 35,447.65 | 15,768.37 | 22,056.48 | 24,523.14 | 16,846.95 | 14,890.34 | 6,777.19 | 17,988.46 | 157,278.58 |
| Bandages | 4,953.21 | 510.86 | 1,590.49 | 3,140.76 | 502.98 | 3,152.63 | 219.20 | 1,547.02 | 15,617.15 |
| Fires | 22,931.80 | 10,446.74 | 21,209.72 | 17,357.21 | 12,880.65 | 14,252.02 | 3,560.96 | 15,149.91 | 117,794.01 |
| Lights | 8,753.72 | 3,270.97 | 4,096.76 | 5,861.79 | 3,842.18 | 3,606.21 | 1,576.83 | 3,848.81 | 34,857.27 |
| Washing | 19,891.67 | 2,529.06 | 5,388.81 | 15,730.75 | 3,341.94 | 5,553.11 | 1,528.04 | 4,394.70 | 58,361.17 |
| Bedding | 6,425.98 | 569.99 | 3,395.36 | 3,132.99 | 1,402.80 | 4,389.50 | 986.55 | 3,929.29 | 25,213.06 |
| •Linen | 20,656.49 | 10,527.43 | 7,766.95 | 15,668.23 | 8,212.96 | 7,758.69 | 1,999.70 | 4,516.07 | 77,106.52 |
| Clothing | 8,842.04 | 1,276.40 | 3,388.71 | 2,929.95 | 2,314.53 | 1,946.40 | 1,163.17 | 4,198.81 | 26,065.01 |
| Furniture | 11,473.03 | 2,585.41 | 9,378.81 | 6,445.75 | 5,973.19 | 6,865.41 | 2,132.71 | 7,019.50 | 51,873.84 |
| Stable | 392.25 | 70.30 | 1,464.18 | 1,315.15 | 82.65 | 984.19 | 31.35 | 218.60 | 4,538.67 |
| Religious services | 159. | 120. | 146. | 194.50 | 224. | 120. | 98.45 | 192.49 | 1,245.44 |
| Indemnities | 487.50 | 325. | 750. | 75. | 750. | 1,150. | 850. | 757.08 | 5,144.58 |
| Water | | | | | 24. | | | 18. | 1,310. |
| Cleansing | 1,265. | 26. | 762.06 | 906.63 | 526.95 | 442.48 | 346.64 | 976.85 | 5,558.61 |
| Accidental expenses | 1,571. | 204.40 | 120. | 67. | 81.50 | 198.50 | 222.40 | 90.75 | 1,400.15 |
| Sundries | | 400. | | | | 416.75 | 276.64 | | 1,093.39 |
| Bread | 303,362.08 | 113,685.82 | 211,971.83 | 191,964.91 | 116,437.09 | 121,479.88 | 52,159.63 | 143,358.10 | 1,255,019.34 |
| Wine | 44,613.63 | 22,721.23 | 38,878.02 | 27,445.18 | 17,502.65 | 19,713.49 | 7,794.76 | 21,756.97 | 200,025.93 |
| Medicines | 32,840.07 | 17,241.62 | 26,075.15 | 21,027.56 | 11,337.65 | 13,868.09 | 5,741.45 | 16,262.36 | 144,393.95 |
| General administration | 38,541.46 | 23,378.72 | 41,795.52 | 34,938.29 | 17,669.50 | 22,121.33 | 9,639.42 | 24,647.34 | 227,754.58 |
| | 20,588.40 | 11,560.58 | 19,808.82 | 15,224.61 | 8,731.23 | 9,261.33 | 3,564.49 | 11,216.99 | 99,956.08 |
| | 440,545.64 | 188,587.97 | 338,528.97 | 290,600.55 | 171,678.12 | 196,047.12 | 78,899.75 | 217,241.76 | 1,912,129.88 |

MAISONS DE SANTE, OR PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

There are in Paris and its vicinity as many as sixty private hospitals, called *Maisons de Santé*. Many of them are kept by physicians, and some are intended for the accommodation of persons labouring under one class of diseases alone : others are for receiving all invalids, who are in search of quiet and good nursing. They are generally well kept and comfortable houses, with large pleasure grounds attached to them.

The price of board varies with the standing and style of the establishment.

Boarders are not required to employ the physician to the house, but may be visited by whatever medical man they choose to select, except in the cases of houses for accommodating pregnant women, where a responsible medical officer must be in attendance to ascertain that no improper or illegal means are resorted to, to procure abortion. Prisoners confined for debt, in any of the Paris prisons, may be transferred to a *Maison de Santé* ; but in this case the proprietor of the establishment in which he is received, is held responsible in the full amount of the debt due should the prisoner escape.

The largest and most esteemed of the *Maisons de Santé* are kept by the following persons :—

Dr. Bouvier, No. 14 *Rue Saint Pierre* ; a very large Orthopedic institution ; but for young girls only.

Dr. Belhomme, 163 *Rue de Charonne* ; for insane persons.

Dr. Jules Guérin, at *Passy*, near Paris ; a most extensive and admirably conducted Orthopedic establishment for children of both sexes.

Madame Menard, 27 *Rue des Marais* ; for persons having diseases of the skin where each individual is accommodated in a separate apartment.

Dr. Vergniès, 3 *Quai de la Tournelle* ; for persons suffering with diseases of a scrofulous character.

Madame Valadier, 13 *Allée des Veuves* ; Mademoiselle Julemier, 19 *Rue Bleu* ; for accommodating pregnant women.

Madame Chevallier, 16 *Rue de Picpus* ; Madame Cartier, 99 *Faubourg Poissannier* ; Madame Faultrier, 86 *Rue de Lourcine* ; Madame Janet, 41 *Allée des Veuves* ; for invalids generally.

All these institutions being kept by private individuals, are wholly independent of, and in no way connected with, the General Administration of the hospitals.

ROYAL VETERINARY SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL,
AT ALFORT.

THE largest and most important Veterinary School and Hospital in France, is established at the village of Alfort, three miles from Paris. It has been in existence nearly eighty years; and with all other similar establishments throughout France, is supported by government, and under the control and direction of the Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture. It is provided with a Director, Surgeons, and Professors, all of whom reside in the establishment. The buildings are composed of several large and detached houses used for the various purposes of lodging houses, lecture rooms, stables, &c.

The course of instruction in this school is complete, and includes all the branches of education likely to prove useful in the after life of a veterinary surgeon. The full term of study is four years, and this period is but very rarely abridged. Lectures are delivered regularly during the year on the subjects of anatomy, (comparative and general, both normal and pathological) chemistry, botany, materia medica and pharmacy, veterinary surgery, with operations, and the practice of medicine as applied to animals. The use of the forge, and how to manufacture surgical instruments are likewise taught.

The *students* at present number about 300. They all reside in the school; to which they gain admission as pupils, on application to the Minister above mentioned. Certain forms have to be gone through with, and the applicant, who must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five years, is required to submit to a preliminary examination for ascertaining that he possesses an elementary knowledge, 1st, of the French language; 2d, of arithmetic; 3d, of geometry; and 4th, of geography. The students are lodged in a species of barracks, and board in common; their board and lodging costs them one franc, or twenty cents a day. Some of them told me, on my last visit to the school, that they had comfortable beds, and fared pretty well, having two meals a day, breakfast at nine, and dinner at five o'clock; they have a glass of ordinary wine at each meal, and an allowance of vegetables, soup, meat, &c. &c., with one and a half pounds of bread *per diem*. They do not find their allowance quite enough to satisfy their appetites when they first enter the school, but soon become accustomed to a stinted diet, and thrive wonderfully well. They are never allowed to go without the precincts of the college, except on Sunday, unless by a written permission from the director. All the students are required to wear an indicated uniform, and provide themselves with certain articles specified in a list accompanying the printed regulations that are given to every new comer. The *expenses*, i. e. the necessary expenses of the students, are small; they amount to less than a thousand, and need never exceed twelve

hundred francs a year. In this sum every thing is included; board and lodging, instruction, clothing, books, instruments, washing, and, indeed, all that is required.

The *stables* are capable of accommodating ninety-six horses; the new ones are very lofty, clean, and well kept; the old ones are comfortable, but not so neat as those lately built. Horses affected, or supposed to be affected with glanders, are kept separate from the rest. Two or three large single stables are appropriated for mares with foal, and the animals in them are watched by two students, night and day, until they are delivered; the delivery being accomplished by the young men in attendance. The stables for the bulls of the establishment (many of which are imported by the Minister of Agriculture, for improving the race in France, and sold to farmers at cost,) are clean and very well kept. I have seen as many as twenty-five or thirty fine young Durham short-horns in them, which had just arrived from England, and not yet been disposed of. A number of sheep, pigs, &c. &c., of the finest breeds, are raised at the farm attached to this hospital, and the various species are annually sold to the farmers in the remote districts of France. Detached houses and large yards, are kept for the sick dogs that are sent to the hospital to be treated. They all have separate nests or cages, and are comfortably lodged and well fed. In good weather they are brought out of their houses, and regularly exercised about the grounds. Their food consists of excellent bread,

soup, and raw horse-flesh ; a large allowance of these provisions is made to them, and they are regularly washed and bathed by the under-servants, to whose care they are generally confided. The charge for lodging a horse is fifty cents a day, treatment and every thing included ; the price for dogs is twelve cents a day.

Lecture Rooms.—There are three amphitheatres in the hospital and school, one for clinical lectures, one for chemistry, and one for anatomy, and the other branches that are taught. They are each large enough to accommodate easily the classes which attend in them. The apparatus for throwing the horses, in the clinical lecture room, consists simply of leather cuffs for the feet, to which are attached ropes and pulleys, and they are thus tripped up on a high heap of straw, and kept perfectly still, whilst their malady is demonstrated, or an operation performed. This room is furnished with the necessary apparatus for the operations, and has a smith's shop, &c. communicating with it.

Gardens.—The gardens of the establishment are neatly laid out, and the grounds quite extensive. There is a fine botanical garden, a part of which is devoted to medicinal plants, and another portion to herbs, and the various grasses that are used for provender.

Museum.—The museum of the school of Alfort is a very long room divided into compartments, and fitted up with glass-cases, containing numerous and most beautifully prepared specimens of normal and pathological comparative anatomy ; the skeletons are

most tastily arranged, and on the walls are hung some exquisitely finished drawings of remarkable cases that have from time to time been met with in the hospital.

Smithery.—The smithery is furnished with several forges, at which the students are all made to work, and learn the trade of a smith, as far as is necessary for making horse shoes, and such instruments as they may require on an emergency.

Pharmacy.—The pharmacy is quite a small room, containing only such medicines as are required for the use of the animals ; it is kept and attended to by two students in turn, who are relieved every fifteen days.

Refectory and Kitchen.—There is a large kitchen, furnished with all that is requisite for cooking for the whole establishment ; and a refectory, in which the young men take their meals ; it is supplied with thirty tables covered with oil-cloth, no table-cloths being allowed ; the service is of common porcelain, glass, and stone-ware. As has been above stated, an allowance is made to every student ; this is placed before him at each meal, and he is not permitted to have any thing at discretion—not even bread.

The operating-room.—The building used as an operating-room for the young men consists of a large shed adjoining the smithery, open on one side. It is here that they practise all their operations on the *living animal*. What I am about to assert with regard to these operations will scarcely be credited ; the state-

ments, however, are scrupulously exact, and may be relied on with implicit confidence.

Two days of each week, Monday and Thursday, are set aside as operating-days, and old, broken-down horses are provided *by the Government* (the department of Instruction and Agriculture) for the barbarous purpose of being *dissected alive*. Many of the operations performed are wholly useless, and the cruelty exercised by the young students engaged in them unpardonable and disgraceful. Ten or a dozen horses, which are purchased at about twenty francs a head, are provided on each of the indicated days; they are thrown down and tied with all their limbs together, and a tourniquet applied to the under lip (to keep their heads down and hold them still) at five o'clock in the morning, from which time until five in the afternoon they are subjected to all the mutilations that the young men choose to practise upon them. Each horse has to undergo *sixty-four* operations, after which, should he be still breathing, an end is put to his miseries, and he is cut up for the use of the menagerie at the Garden of Plants. Is it not almost incredible, that a civilized people will tolerate such wanton cruelty to one of the most useful and noble animals that the Creator has placed at our disposal and for our service?

When thrown, one of the young men holds the head of the trembling and groaning animal tightly fixed to the ground with the tourniquet, while a dozen others cut and hack at him in the most disgustingly cruel manner; some engaged in extirpating his

ears, and others his eyes ; one taking up arteries, and another amputating his tail and limbs, and indeed subjecting him to every operation that can be, as well as those that cannot be, advantageously practised on a wounded horse.

I on one occasion saw a woman looking on, and apparently enjoying this disgusting sight ! With such exhibitions before them, and being allowed to exercise, unrestrained, such barbarous cruelties, can it be wondered at, that the class of French subjects who resort to veterinary schools should be capable of being converted into such beings as the *sans culottes* of their revolution ?

I very much question the propriety of subjecting living animals to experiments for physiological purposes ; but while there may be an excuse for so doing, none whatever can be urged for wanton cruelty as practised at the school of Alfort, for the purpose, as one of the young men told me with much naïveté, “ of familiarizing the beginners with the use of their instruments.”

The actual cautery is always resorted to in operating, both for arresting hemorrhage and for cauterizing.

Foreigners are received as pupils at the school of Alfort ; strangers must be provided with an order from the Director, before they can be permitted to inspect the establishment.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE—CONDITION OF THE PROFESSION—ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING AT PARIS.

EVERY kind of instruction in France is under the immediate superintendence of the Government, and the Minister of Public Instruction is appointed to frame and enforce rules and regulations for conducting all its branches. No individual, not even the teacher of a primary school, is allowed to impart instruction, without having previously submitted to an examination before one of the faculties or tribunals appointed to take cognizance of his capabilities.

The *University of France* is composed of Faculties, Royal and Communal Colleges, Primary Schools, and Institutions and Pensions.

The *Academy of Paris*, the most important branch of the University, comprises the five following faculties—1. Faculté de Droit. 2. Faculté de Médecine. 3. Faculté des Lettres. 4. Faculté de Théologie. 5. Faculté des Sciences Physiques. The primitive medical faculty is composed of three faculties, entitled by law to the enjoyment of equal privileges, and to grant diplomas, the holders of which may practice medicine or surgery, any where in the kingdom of France. The seats of the three faculties and their schools, are Paris, Montpellier, and Strasbourg.

Besides the faculties, there are *secondary schools* established in most of the provincial towns of France for affording instruction on anatomy, practice of medicine, and surgery; and for granting licenses to practice, under many restrictions, however, to an inferior order of medical men, denominated *officiers de santé*,* or health officers, a class corresponding, in many respects, to the body of licensed apothecaries in England.

The lectures, on all the branches of science, delivered at the public schools, are gratuitous; and, moreover, as lecturing is one of the most common means adopted for gaining notoriety and advancement, a number of young men will be always found engaged in repeating the lectures of the professors. These courses likewise are usually free, and the general, as well as the special student, will find every avenue to learning laid open before him. The attainment of all kinds of knowledge is thus rendered comparatively facile, and in no other part of the world can general or professional studies be pursued to greater advantage, or at so little cost to the student, as in France.

The condition of the medical profession in France is probably as elevated as in any other country of the world. Rigid tests of capability are demanded of all applicants for the honour of admission into its ranks,

* The question of suppressing this order of practitioners altogether has been agitated in the Chamber of Deputies during the last session.

and the same fostering care is bestowed upon it by the Government, as upon other professions. The system of education pursued is as well adapted to the present state of medicine as may be possible, and the preliminary examinations, to which all students are subjected before being allowed even to enter themselves as candidates for medical honours, have been the means of establishing a high standard of general acquirement. A gradual increase has been made during the last ten years, in the quantum of knowledge required by the medical faculties, and the last important step taken, was that making it incumbent on all students to obtain a diploma of Bachelor of Sciences, before they can be permitted to undergo their fifth or final examination for a degree.

A highly laudable *esprit de corps* pervades the members of the French faculty, and leads them occasionally to make great personal sacrifices in order to promote the advancement of any object that shall be for the general good. The existence, too, of a multitude of societies, has the effect, by bringing them frequently together for the purposes of friendly scientific discussion, of softening personal animosities, and causing an assimilation of adverse views ; hence they will be found united in their desire for the general improvement of the condition of their profession, and prepared to accede to and support, all means that may be proposed for strengthening its position, and raising still higher its already elevated standard.

The fact of all species of instruction, and every kind of learning, being patronized and encouraged by

Government, has had the effect of elevating science, and of giving to it in France the rank which it is entitled to occupy in every country. The professors of the various schools, receiving their salaries from the national treasury, there is but little jealousy among them, and small and contemptible means are never resorted to, for the purpose of attracting scholars, by offering to them undue inducements for the speedy and easy attainment of their degrees. Being wholly independent of the student, and receiving no remuneration from him other than a small examination fee, professors are willing to do justice to the responsible positions which they occupy, and by a fair, but rigid examination, endeavour in all cases to ascertain the positive qualifications of candidates, before they will consent to accord them licenses to practice.

The advantages to be derived from a course of medical instruction in France, as compared with similar courses in this country, are most manifest and decided.* They result both from the system of education adopted, and from the great facilities afforded, for obtaining thorough information on all the branches appertaining to the science. The professors in the faculties take great pains to illustrate their courses, for which purpose they are abundantly supplied with all necessary apparatus, some of which is of so cost-

* I do not allude to any advantages to be gained from a knowledge of French *practice*, for I believe that our own systems of treatment are, in most respects, far superior to those pursued by the majority of the French faculty.

ly a description, as to be beyond the reach of private teachers, or, indeed, of most small schools.

The term of study accorded for making preparations for a final examination being four years, a sufficient time is allowed for acquiring a proper and digested knowledge of the various branches, on which questions are to be asked ; there is no hurry and confusion, and the courses which he is to attend during each of the four years, being indicated to the student, he is allowed a sufficient period for preparing himself properly upon them *seriatim*, and without having his mind overburdened by undertaking more than he can properly attend to ; thus the knowledge gained by him is likely to remain permanently impressed on his mind, to be called forth as future occasion may require.

Instead of one general one, in France students are subjected to five examinations, which, occurring at intervals of several months, and referring to such branches only as they shall have in the mean time studied, enables them to prepare themselves thoroughly to answer any questions that may be put ; and as each successive step is gained, they experience relief, and encouragement to prosecute, with renewed vigour, the study of those branches which are to form the subject of future examinations.

Some of the more prominent and evident recommendations for pursuing a medical education in France, are the opportunities presented for the study of the following subjects :—

1st, *Anatomy*. In no city in the world are the same

facilities afforded for anatomical studies as are to be met with in Paris. The abundant supply of subjects furnished from the hospitals, and the very low price at which they may be purchased, enables all attentive students to gain by actual and repeated dissections, and in a comparatively short period of time, an accurate knowledge of this branch, the foundation of all others.

2d, *Diagnosis*. The study of diagnosis, both medical and surgical, has been vigorously prosecuted of late years in France ; and the members of the faculty in that country have brought it to a surprising degree of perfection. The hospitals of Paris afford an unequalled field for observation, and for gaining a practical knowledge of this most important and highly interesting subject.

3d, *Obstetrics*. From the circumstance of the French women of the lower orders being callous to exposure, and accustomed in sickness to public examinations, greater facilities are afforded in Paris for acquiring a knowledge of *practical* midwifery than are to be met with anywhere else, except probably in Dublin. As deliveries, in one of the hospitals, are accomplished, to a certain extent, in public, an opportunity is afforded to all of witnessing and assisting in them. But besides this public hospital practice, innumerable occasions are presented by the private lecturers on this branch, for the attainment of practical knowledge by their pupils, both of obstetrics and the diseases of women, together with the use of the speculum and other instruments.

4th, *Pathological Anatomy*. The facilities afforded for gaining information on the important and interesting subject of pathological anatomy, are rendered very great from the circumstance of the medical officers in the hospitals enjoying the privilege of examining all cases that terminate fatally in their respective services.* The internes and externes assist by right at all *post-mortems*, and such students likewise as feel interested, will generally be allowed to attend.

5th, *Diseases of the skin*. Allusion has already been made, in the notice of the *Hôpital Saint-Louis*, to the great advantages enjoyed by the Parisian student for studying the innumerable varieties of these complicated maladies.

6th, *Diseases of children*. As there is nowhere out of Paris an institution in all respects similar to the *Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, so nowhere else can the diseases peculiar to children be investigated to

* This privilege has been frequently contested by the relatives of deceased persons ; and some twelve months since the Council General decided that when objections were made, it must be under peculiar circumstances alone that a physician should enforce his right. This decision occasioned much dissatisfaction to the medical faculty generally, and M. Orfila resigned his seat in the Council in consequence of it. The subject was then taken up by the Royal Academy of Medicine, which petitioned the minister of Public Instruction to withhold his approbation to the proposed change ; this he did, and M. Orfila was immediately reinstated to his place in the council. Thus the surgeons and physicians in all the hospitals continue to examine, without hindrance, every case that is likely to present points of pathological interest.

the same advantage; moreover, besides that devoted to sick children, the wards of the large Foundling Hospital may be visited to advantage by those desirous of gaining information as to the nature of the maladies of new-born infants.

7th, *Botany*. From the abundant supply of flowers and plants furnished by them, the *Jardin des Plantes*, and other gardens present very favourable opportunities and every facility for studying this beautiful science, which is unfortunately nowhere taught in the medical schools of this country as a separate branch.

8th, *Diseases of the Eye*. This important class of maladies, besides being carefully treated of by the professors connected with the various hospitals, is taught to great advantage by some of the private lecturers, whose *cliniques* present very favourable opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of them.

9th, *Practical Chemistry* is carefully taught by private professors, whose laboratories are supplied with every convenience for the purpose; that connected with the School of Medicine is under the immediate superintendence of Doctor Orfila.

10th, *Operative Surgery*. The same reasons that render the study of anatomy so facile in Paris, namely the abundant supply of subjects, enable a student to practise and repeat frequently all operations that may be advantageously performed on the dead subject. As regular dissections are prohibited during the summer months, all the subjects that are brought to the rooms are given to the young men to practise operations upon.

11th, *Orthopedy*. This comparatively new branch of surgery may be more advantageously studied at Paris than anywhere else ; for in no other place is it practised specially and taught as a separate branch.

Besides the above, public and private courses of lectures are delivered upon *Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs*, *Bandaging*, *Comparative Anatomy*, *Mineralogy*, and indeed all the branches accessory as well as essential to a thorough medical education ; thus offering an imposing aggregate of decided inducements, for the advanced student particularly, to complete a professional course of study at Paris.

While in the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to point out to the student, who may be disposed to visit Paris for professional improvement, some of the many advantages which he will there have afforded him for prosecuting his studies, I disclaim all intention of making invidious comparisons between the system of education pursued in France and in our own country ; not because there is no ground for finding fault with the plan adopted here ; which is to a certain extent objectionable, and in many respects insufficient ; but because I conceive that the profession in this country is not yet prepared to assume a very high standard, and exact from students of medicine such preliminary qualifications as would add but little to the value of their diploma in the eyes of the community, and which would require them to make great sacrifices for which they receive after graduation no consideration in the way of legal protection from the competition of the uninformed

and illiterate pretenders to medical knowledge. When our laws shall afford a just and adequate protection to the profession here, such as is afforded in other countries, and suppress the practice of medicine by those not qualified to engage in it, we may hope both to enlarge our system of education and to be able to extend greater facilities to those engaged in the study of medicine.

OF THE CONCOURS.*

The advantages attending the system of the Concours or public competition as established in France, have after a test of many years been found inestimable ; by it an equal and fair opportunity is afforded to all for making known their respective qualifications, and all such as possess superior talent and acquirement are sure of meeting with encouragement and promotion. Its advantages are fully illustrated by the present position of the distinguished Velpeau, and most of those who now stand at the head of the profession in France, who without friends or interest, would never but for the Concours, have been able to work their way to the high positions which they now occupy Dupuytren owed his elevation to successful competition, and always remained a strong advocate of the system.

All medical offices in France, whether civil or belonging to the army or navy, are put up for public competition, and he who is found best prepared, is general-

* From the verb *Concourir*, to run together, to compete.

ly selected to fill the situation. The system is extended from the dressers and students of Pharmacy in the hospitals, to the professors and highest officers, the tests of proficiency increasing in severity with the importance of the office contended for.

Whenever a vacancy occurs either in the faculty or in the hospitals, notice is given that all who are entitled to do so, may come forward and enter themselves as candidates, after which a time is named for the examination, and this is usually conducted in a fair and honourable manner. The tests for all offices vary with the nature of the office ; thus a prosector is examined, chiefly in reference to his anatomical knowledge and capabilities as a dissector ; a professor with a view to his talent as a lecturer, and his knowledge of the particular branch which he will have to teach, and so on.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

PLACE DE L'ECOLE DE MÉDECINE.

Medicine was first taught in Paris somewhere about the middle of the 15th century, by the old order of Surgeon Barbers ; no regular lectures were delivered, however, until 1620, when an amphitheatre was built and a faculty established. The present school was opened in 1776, under the best auspices, and has continued since that period to thrive and flourish to an extraordinary degree.

“The corner-stone of the new ‘Ecole de Médecine’

was laid by Louis XV., in 1769. It is built on the site of the old college of Bourgogne, after the designs of Gondouin, and is considered as a specimen of elegant architecture. The front on the street is 198 feet in length, and ornamented with sixteen Ionic columns. Over the entrance is a bas-relief, representing the King with Wisdom and Beneficence granting privileges to Surgery, while the Genius of Arts presents his Majesty with a plan of the edifice ; the buildings surround a square, and the two wings are united in front by a handsome colonnade. The bas-relief of the tympanum is intended to represent Theory and Practice joining hands on an altar."

The lecture-rooms in the School of Medicine are plainly fitted up, but capable of accommodating an immense number of students. The Museum and Library will be spoken of in another place. Dissecting rooms are not allowed within the precincts of the school

Medical Faculty. The medical faculty of Paris is at present composed of twenty-six Professors who are chosen by the Concours, but always subject to the approbation of the Minister of Public Instruction. They all receive a certain fixed salary from the government, varying from two to ten thousand francs, and have no perquisites nor fees, other than some very trifling ones derived from charges for examinations.

One of the professors is selected every five years to act as Dean, and it is through him that all communications must be carried on with the government ; he also convokes it when he thinks proper and pre-

sides at the meetings of the faculty. He likewise has the power to order the temporary discontinuance of any course of lectures should he judge it advisable to do so. He is entitled to a casting vote.*

The following is a list of the respective chairs with the names of their present incumbents, and the period of their appointment.

| CHAIRS. | PROFESSORS. | Date of Appointment. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Anatomy | Breschet | 1836 |
| Pathological Anatomy . . . | Cruveilhier | 1835 |
| Physiology | Bérard | 1831 |
| Medical Chemistry | Orfila | 1819 |
| Medical Physics | P. Pelletan | 1831 |
| Pharmacy and Organic Chemistry | Dumas | 1838 |
| Hygiene | Royer-Collard | 1833 |
| Medical Natural History . . . | Richard | 1831 |
| Operations and Bandagas . . . | Blandin | 1839 |
| External Pathology | Marjolin | 1818 |
| | Gerdy | 1833 |
| Internal Pathology | Duméril | 1801 |
| | Piorry | 1840 |
| General Pathology & Therapeutics | Andral | 1828 |
| Therapeutics and Materia Medica | Trousseau | 1839 |
| Legal Medicine | Adélon | 1826 |
| Obstetrics and Diseases of Women | Moreau | 1830 |
| | Fouquier, | 1820 |
| | At La Charité | |
| | Chomel, | 1827 |
| Clinical Medicine | At the Hôtel-Dieu | |
| | Bouillaud, | 1831 |
| | At La Charité | |
| | Rostan, | 1833 |
| | At the Hôtel-Dieu | |
| | Roux, | 1820 |
| | At the Hôtel-Dieu | |
| | J. Cloquet, | 1831 |
| Clinical Surgery | At Hôtel des Cliniques | |
| | Velpeau, | 1834 |
| | At La Charité | |
| | A. Bérard, | 1842 |
| | At La Pitié | |
| Clinical Obstetrics | P. Dubois, | 1834 |
| | At Hôtel des Cliniques | |

* Monsieur Orfila is now, and has been since 1831, Dean of the Faculty.

Agrégés, or Assistant Professors. There are a number of assistant professors called *Agrégés*, chosen by the Concours at indicated periods. These serve as assistants, (supplying their places and doing temporary duty for any of the professors who may be prevented from attending personally,) during nine years, after which they become free *Agrégés*, (*Agrégés Libres*,) and constitute a class enjoying the privilege of entering Concours for vacant professorships. They receive no pay nor remuneration; but besides the above, enjoy certain other privileges and exemptions. All of the more prominent men in the profession are or have been *Agrégés*.

Courses.—The instruction is at present embraced in eighteen courses of lectures, which are divided into a winter and summer session. The former commences with the month of November and terminates in March; the latter begins on the first Monday in April, and is continued until the end of July; August, September and October are a vacation. The winter course comprises lectures on Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Legal Medicine, Surgical Pathology, Medical Pathology, General Pathology and Therapeutics, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Midwifery.

The summer session embraces courses on Medical Physics, Hygiene, Medical Natural History, Accouchments, Physiology, Surgical Pathology, Medical Pathology, Pharmacy and Organic Chemistry, Therapeutics, Pathological Anatomy, Operative Surgery,

Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Midwifery.

The clinical lectures are delivered at the hospitals indicated in the table above, during five mornings of the week, and usually commence about nine o'clock, or immediately after the visit to the wards. All the other lectures are delivered at the School of Medicine, and between the hours of ten and four o'clock.

Inscriptions and Qualifications required from Students.—An inscription means the registering one's name in a register kept for the purpose. This has to be repeated every three months, and on each occasion the student will receive a card certifying to the fact of his having inscribed. When a young man, whose intention it is to study medicine, presents himself at the bureau of the faculty to take out his first inscription, (which, as well as in the case of all subsequent ones, must be done in person,) he is required to deposit with the secretary the following documents :

1st. His certificate of birth.

2d. His parent's or guardian's consent for him to study medicine, should he be a minor.

3d. A certificate of his morality.

4th. His diploma of Bachelor of Letters.*

A diploma of Bachelor of Sciences† is required

* In lieu of the diploma of Bachelor of Letters, the student may submit to an examination, of one hour's duration, on the French, Greek, and Latin languages, general history, and geography.

† For the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, the examination is made on Mathematics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, and Mineralogy.

after the fourth inscription and prior to the first examination.

If the father or guardian of a student does not reside in Paris, he must introduce some known and respectable citizen, who is willing to become responsible for his good conduct.

The full term of study comprises four years, or sixteen quarterly terms.

Examinations.—Every pupil, before he can gain a diploma from the Paris faculty of medicine, must submit to five examinations, one of which takes place at the end of his first year of study, and the rest at stated intervals after.

The first examination is on the subject of Chemistry, Physics, and Medical Natural History.

The second embraces Anatomy and Physiology.

The third, Internal and External Pathology.

The fourth, Hygiene, Legal Medicine, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

The fifth and last is a practical one, and is conducted at the hospital of the faculty ; (*hôpital des cliniques* ;) it consists in selecting two patients from the wards of the hospital, and examining and prescribing for them in the presence of a committee of three professors.

The first four examinations are conducted by two professors and one assistant professor, and three candidates are examined at the same time ; for the fifth examination only two candidates at a time are admitted.

Physicians and surgeons, graduates of foreign

schools, who may be desirous of obtaining a diploma from the Paris faculty, must submit to all the examinations required from students ; they must likewise exhibit their diplomas of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Sciences. If they can show, by proper certificates, that they have studied in a foreign university during two years longer than is required in the Paris faculty, they are entitled to an immediate examination, on the payment of all the charges exacted for the five separately. If they cannot produce proof of having been six years engaged in study, then such time as they have studied will be allowed them, in the proportion of two-thirds : for instance, proof of three years study abroad is admitted as equivalent to two years in the Paris school, and hence attendance on lectures will be required for two years only, and so on.

The King has the privilege of granting unconditional licenses to foreigners to practice in France. The examinations are conducted in French, and by the professors themselves, or by the assistant professors, (*agrégés*.) A student is always notified, four days beforehand, of the time appointed for an examination ; and if he does not present himself at the hour indicated, he is not allowed to apply for another examination until after the expiration of three months, which are thus lost to him.

Theses —By an order of the Council Royal of Public Instruction, (1838,) the theses of all candidates for medical degrees are to consist of written answers to four questions, which are to be drawn for by lot.

The questions embrace the subjects of the physical sciences, anatomy and physiology, surgery and medicine. A number of questions on each of these branches are proposed by the Council Royal, and those relating to the different subjects are deposited in separate urns, from each of which the candidate draws one in the presence of the dean of the faculty, and after having undergone his second examination. The thesis is to be deposited in the hands of the dean when the student offers himself for his final examination, and it is referred to some member of the faculty to examine, prior to its being supported in public by the author.

All theses must be printed at the expense of the student.

Expenses.—The whole expenses incident to obtaining a medical degree from the Paris faculty amount to eleven hundred francs, or about \$220. These, too, are divided between the four years, so that the annual payments are but very inconsiderable. The following are the respective items of expense :—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Fifteen inscriptions of 50 francs each, . . . | 750 |
| One (the last) ditto, | 035 |
| Remuneration to professors for attendance on five examinations, 30 francs on each occasion, | 150 |
| Expenses connected with thesis, | 65 |
| Seal to the diploma, (<i>Droit universitaire.</i>) . . | 100 |
| | <hr/> |
| | F.1,100 |

Dissecting, and attendance on private courses of

lectures increase the expenses of his medical education to almost any amount that the student may be willing to pay; very little outlay, however, in this manner is requisite, and all extra costs need not exceed a few dollars more than the sum just indicated.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The School of Pharmacy has been established for the purpose of instructing apothecaries, and it is incumbent on all who intend keeping Pharmacies in France, to provide themselves with a degree from one of the schools legally entitled to grant licenses: heavy penalties are inflicted upon all who do not comply with this requisition.

Courses.—The Courses of Lectures delivered at the Paris School of Pharmacy, are divided into a summer and a winter session, the former commencing on the 1st of April, and the latter on the 1st Monday in November.

The summer session embraces lectures on—

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Organic Chemistry, by | Professor Gaultier. |
| Toxicology, . . . | " Caventou. |
| Pharmacy, . . . | " Lecanu. |
| Simple Drugs, . . . | " Guibourt. |
| Vegetable Physiology, . | " Guiart. |
| Descriptive Botany, . | " Clarion. |

Lectures during the winter session are delivered on—

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| General Chemistry by | Professor Bussy. |
| Physics, | “ Soubeiran. |
| Pharmacy, | “ Chevallier. |
| Mineralogy, | “ Guibourt. |
| Zoology, | “ Guilbert. |

Requirements from Pupils.—All young men who intend studying Pharmacy must enter their names, or make their first inscription, between the 1st and 15th of November, at which time they must likewise deposit with the secretary, their certificate of birth ; the written consent of their father or guardian, for them to engage in the study ; and if they are assistants in an apothecary's shop, the consent of their master for them to attend the lectures.

Examinations.—Each student of Pharmacy is subjected to three examinations before he can obtain his diploma. On presenting himself as a candidate for examination he must exhibit proof of his having attended full courses of study in the school from which he seeks a degree ; his certificate of birth showing him to be twenty-five years of age ; one from the Mayor of the place where he resides, certifying as to his morality ; and evidence of his having acted as assistant in an apothecary's shop during eight years.

Expenses.—The whole expenses incident to obtaining a diploma from the School of Pharmacy, are twelve hundred francs, or \$240, viz. :

| | FRANCS. |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| First Examination, . . . | 200 |
| Second Examination, . . . | 200 |
| Third Examination, . . . | 500 |
| <i>Droit Universitaire</i> , (Diploma) . . . | 100 |
| Manipulations, . . . | 200 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1200 |

After the 1st of January, 1844, the degree of Bachelor of Sciences is to be required from all candidates for diplomas from this school.

PRIVATE COURSES.

It is very much the custom in Paris, as I have already stated, for young men to deliver lectures on such branches of the profession as they have been paying particular attention to; many of them are public, but in some cases the lecturers demand small fees for attendance on their courses. The most useful of these are the practical lectures given by the internes at the hospitals with which they are connected; many others, however, merit the attention of students who may be visiting Paris, and I will subjoin a list of such as may be attended with most advantage. The prices to such as are not gratuitous, vary from 10 to 50 francs a month, which is their usual duration.

Amongst the best on the following subjects are those on—

Midwifery, by Messieurs Cazeau, Depaul, Chailly-Honoré, and Jacquemier.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, by MM. Chassaignac, Maissonneuve, Denonvilliers, Lignerolles, Auzais, and Després.

Materia Medica, Gaultier, Bouchardat, and Foy.

Auscultation and General Diagnosis, Andry, Guéneau-de-Mussy, Lemaire, Foville, and most of the internes in the hospitals.

Hernia, M. Demeau.

Bandages and Minor Surgery, Thivet and Ribail.

Diseases of Children, Roger, Baron, Barthez, and Rilliet.

Operative Surgery, Chassaignac, Maissonneuve, Estevenett, and Després.

Pathological Anatomy, Doctor Barth.

Nervous System and Vivisections, Magendie and Longet.

Diseases of the Eye, Sichel, Desmarres.

Legal Medicine, Dévergie.

Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs, Civiale, Leroy d'Etiolles, and Mercier.

Diseases of the Ear, Ménière.

Diseases of the Skin, Gibert, Cazenave, and Dévergie.

Bills containing notices of the days and hours selected by most of these gentlemen for their lectures are posted at the *Ecole Pratique*, and in the vicinity of the School of Medicine.

As it is one of the most valuable of the Private Courses delivered, I would strongly recommend students visiting Paris, to attend regularly Dr. Barth's lectures on pathological anatomy. This gentleman, whose name is the first on the list of physicians to the *Bureau Central*, and who is an *agrégé* to the Faculty, has published, in connection with Dr. Roger, an invaluable work on auscultation, and is at present preparing to publish a general treatise on pathological anatomy: his lectures on this branch are amongst the most useful and interesting delivered in Paris; and from his long connection with the hospitals as *externe*, *interne*, and *chef de clinique*, he is enabled to procure for his class a constant and abundant supply of fresh specimens, the exhibition of which is generally accompanied with remarks by him on the previous history of the case from which each piece was derived. I have known Dr. Barth for many years, formerly as a lecturer on general diagnosis and auscultation, and latterly as the successful teacher of the branch to which he now devotes his attention, and consider him as one of the best-informed and most instructive lecturers in Paris.

DISSECTING ROOMS.

THE ÉCOLE PRATIQUE.

15 RUE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.

The *école pratique* is one of the two establishments appropriated for dissections. Formerly students were permitted to dissect at the rooms of the private lecturers on anatomy. The health officers of the city recommended, however, that all such private establishments should be broken up, and one or two general dissecting rooms be appropriated for the use of all the students. This was accordingly done, and the present locality selected for one, as being most convenient to the medical school. The apartments here are capable of accommodating conveniently two hundred pupils at a time ; they are very badly kept, however, and generally dirty, damp, and wet in winter—the only time when they are used for dissecting.

These rooms are under the exclusive control of the medical faculty and officers appointed by them ; they are supplied with a *chef des travaux anatomiques*, who is selected by Concours once in every six years ; his duty is to distribute the subjects, repeat daily the demonstrations of the professor of anatomy, and, with the assistance of two prosectors, and a certain number of aids, direct the dissections of the pupils.

All *agrégés* of the faculty are entitled to the privilege of instructing students in practical anatomy at these rooms.

The price of subjects varies from three to nine and

ten francs, according as they are injected, &c. A private class may obtain them, in turn, from the *chef*, by inserting their names in his register; it is always better, however, to enter as a pupil to one of the *agrégés*, who undertakes, for about one hundred francs, (\$20,) to furnish a regular supply of subjects as they may be required, during the whole session.

Chef des travaux Anatomiques. M. Denonvilliers.

Prosectors. Després and ——.

Aides d'Anatomie. Rendu, Gosselin, Demeau, Froment, Sappey.

AMPHITHÉÂTRE DES HÔPITAUX.

RUE DU FER A MOULIN.

This, the best conducted and most comfortable dissecting establishment in the world, has only existed for a few years. It was built by, and belongs to, the general administration of the hospitals, which constructed it for the use of their *internes* and *externes*, who were previously compelled to attend the *école pratique*, or dissect in their rooms at the hospitals.

The present buildings were erected on the site of the o'd burial ground of Clamart—itself interesting from containing the remains of Bichat, whose plain tomb is yet preserved with religious care. They comprise four very long dissecting rooms of one story, which are well lighted from both sides and above; an interesting museum; a lecture room; several *private* dissecting rooms; a dead room or *salle de dis-*

tribution, as it is called ; and every convenience for macerating, injecting, &c. Indeed, it is in every respect a model establishment. The grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out, being planted with trees and flowers ; and every part of the premises is kept as clean as though it were never used for the purposes for which it is intended.

Each one of the large rooms contains twenty-three tables, and can accommodate one hundred students with great convenience. The private rooms are intended for the use of the officers of the establishment, and such of the hospital surgeons and physicians as may have occasion to practise dissections, or make private examinations. As it was built for them, and is intended for the use of the hospital internes and externes, they always have a preference in the selection of subjects. All students, however, are liberally supplied with them, and enjoy equally the benefits of the institution.

A *chef des travaux* and two prosectors, appointed by the General Council of Hospitals, have charge of the establishment, and, besides superintending the general dissections of the young men, deliver lectures and demonstrate twice a day during the winter season. In summer the prosectors take private classes, and deliver courses of lectures on operative surgery.

Any person found dissecting within the city bounds, at other places than this and the *école pratique*, is punished by a fine and imprisonment.

The number of subjects annually dissected here

and at the other establishment, falls but little short of five thousand.

No formality whatever is required from those who wish to dissect, at Clamart ; it is only necessary to enter the name, and a subject will be provided when the individual's turn comes round.

Chef des travaux. Doctor Serres.

Prosectors. Estevenett and ———.

LIBRARIES.

There are in Paris more than thirty-six public libraries, most of which are easy of access to strangers. All of them are more or less interesting to the student ; but it is only of such as are supplied with medical books that I shall now speak.

The *Bibliothèque du Roi*, 58 rue de Richelieu. This immense library contains 900,000 books and pamphlets, on all subjects, and in almost every language ; 80,000 manuscripts ; 100,000 medals ; 1,600,000 engravings ; and 300,000 maps and drawings. Here will be found many of the oldest and most rare editions of the ancient writers on every branch of science, and amongst them many valuable medical productions. It is open to students and strangers every day, from ten until three o'clock, except from the 1st of September until the 15th of October, which is a vacation.

Bibliothèque de Sainte-Geneviève, 2 rue Clovis. This

library is next in size to the last, and contains 200,000 volumes and 30,000 MSS. Open every day from ten to three, and six to ten o'clock.

Bibliothèque Mazarine, 23 Quai Conti. Contains 160,000 volumes and 500 MSS. Open from ten to three o'clock. Vacation from August to October.

Bibliothèque de l'Ecole de Médecine. This library is composed of the libraries of the old medical faculty, of the Royal Society of Medicine, of the Royal Surgical Society, and of the Ecole de Chirurgie. It contains about 30,000 volumes of medical works, in all languages, and several hundred MS. writings of the old masters. It is open to the public on Thursdays, and to students, who must provide themselves with a ticket from the Secretary to the faculty, every day from eleven until three o'clock.

Bibliothèque du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, at the Garden of Plants. Contains 30,000 volumes—some magnificently illustrated, on the various branches of natural history. Open to the public every day but Wednesdays and Sundays.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut. The library of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Institute. It contains upwards of 100,000 volumes, some of which are very rare. To gain admission here, it is necessary to procure an order from one of the members.

In all the libraries the books are neatly and conveniently arranged, and the librarians and their assistants very attentive to all visitors who come in search of books to read. Some of the handsomest and rarest

editions are never allowed to leave the libraries. Others may be taken away from some of them by making a deposit to the amount of the value of the work, which is returned when the book is brought back.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

There are three botanical gardens in Paris, all of which are open to students. The largest is that of the *Jardin des Plantes*, which embraces specimens of all the general as well as medicinal plants known. The green and hot-houses are extensive, and every care is taken to have an abundant supply of flowers and specimens. This garden contains a fine amphitheatre, in which public lectures on botany are delivered during the summer months.

The *Jardin Botanique de l'Ecole de Médecine* is intended for the exclusive use of medical students. It is situated at No. 46 rue d'Enfer, behind the palace of the Luxembourg, and contains all medicinal plants that can be conveniently cultivated; these are neatly arranged and labelled. Students are admitted here from the first of May until the first of September, from six to ten o'clock in the morning, and from three to seven in the afternoon.

The *Jardin Botanique de l'Ecole de Pharmacie* is at No. 13 rue de l'Arbalète. It is the oldest in France, but intended at present for the sole use of the students of Pharmacy. Strangers are readily admitted to visit it.

MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

AT THE GARDEN OF PLANTS.

The Museum of Natural History is divided into several sections, each being appropriated to one branch of natural history. There is a regularly organized school attached to it, with professors and assistants, who are paid by the government to deliver gratuitous lectures during the spring and summer months.

The *Menagerie* is at the north-western extremity of the Garden of Plants, and contains specimens of most savage and rare tame animals, among which are a fine *giraffe* or camel-leopard.

The *Cabinets of Zoology, Ornithology, Entomology, &c.*, are contained in a large building at the south end of the garden, which is three stories high and 400 feet in length. It is in contemplation to build another edifice, in all respects similar to the present, and adjoining it, for the accommodation of the immense number of specimens which have heretofore been packed in cases and kept in the cellars, for want of a proper place to exhibit them. There are at present 1,500 specimens of mammalia, 6,000 birds, 5,000 reptiles, 5,000 fish, 25,000 articulated animals without vertebræ, and as many inarticulated, &c. The whole number of specimens in this department, or such as belong to the animal kingdom, is stated to exceed 150,000.

Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy. This is, without doubt, the finest museum of comparative anatomy that has ever been founded ; it was planned and arranged by, and most of the specimens prepared under the direction of the distinguished Baron Cuvier. The collection is contained in an old building on the west side of the garden, between the menagerie and the amphitheatre or lecture room, and is so large as to require fifteen rooms for the display of the innumerable specimens—upwards of 13,000—that compose it. Every facility is here afforded to students and scientific men for acquiring a knowledge in detail of the interesting branch of science, to facilitate the study of which is the object of this museum.

Cabinet of Mineralogy. A large and handsome new building has been lately erected on the eastern side of the garden, to accommodate the minerals and geological specimens, plants, library, &c., belonging to the museum. All the minerals and earths are arranged, in beautiful order, in glass cases and drawers, along a gallery on the ground floor of the building, and classed according to their chemical properties. Sixty thousand most beautiful and perfect specimens, many of which are rare and valuable ones, will be found in this collection, which is inferior to none in the world, and probably only equalled by that of the British Museum at London.

Cabinet of Botany. The botanical collection belonging to the museum is said to have been commenced by Vaillant, and added to successively by all the distinguished botanists who have been placed at

the head of the Garden of Plants, until it now comprises 150,000 dried specimens, besides a large collection of woods, fruits, fossil plants, seed, &c. These are all arranged in the galleries of the upper story of the new building.

The public at large are admitted to visit and inspect the galleries of zoology and mineralogy, without any formality whatever, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Students and foreigners, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock. The botanical collection is open on Thursdays, from 2 to 4, for those provided with tickets, and the cabinet of comparative anatomy on Mondays and Saturdays, from 11 to 2, likewise with tickets, all of which may be obtained by applying at the secretary's office and exhibiting a passport.

The lectures at the Garden of Plants commence early in April, and are continued until the 1st of September. The following are the branches taught, with the names of the present professors of each :

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Comparative Anatomy, | . Prof. De Blainville. |
| Human Anatomy, | . " Serres. |
| Invertebrated Animals, | . " { Andouin and Valenciennes. |
| Rural Botany, | . " A. De Jussieu. |
| Vegetable Physiology, | . " Brongniart, (<i>fils.</i>) |
| Chemistry as appl'd to the Arts, | " Chevreul. |
| General Chemistry, | . " Gay-Lussac. |
| Geology, | . " Cordier. |
| Mineralogy, | . " Brongniart, (<i>père.</i>) |
| Comparative Physiology, | . " Flourens. |

Physics as applied to the Nat. Sciences,

Prof. Becquerel.

Zoology, (Mammiferi & Birds,) “ Geoffr. St. Hilaire.

Zoology, (Reptiles & Fish,) “ Duméril.

MUSEUM OF THE FACULTY.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The museum belonging to the School of Medicine is contained in the rooms on the front, and in the right wing of the building, and is divided into five sections or compartments; the first division is intended to illustrate normal anatomy, and comprises a fine collection of skeletons, with innumerable dried preparations, and beautiful injections, particularly those of the lymphatics, together with some casts and models.

The second room is the one in which the Faculty holds its meetings, and around it are arranged specimens of all the surgical instruments which have ever been used. Amongst the most interesting of these, are those illustrating the successive improvements that have been made in lithotropy, and a case containing such as were used for the autopsy of Napoleon.

The third room, to the left of the last, contains numerous well prepared pieces illustrative of pathological anatomy, most of which are in wax, and the work of the different professors, particularly Monsieur Jules Cloquet, who is a perfect modeller. Here will be found casts from the heads of nearly all the

malefactors who have been executed in Paris within the last fifty years, and an interesting wax model of the celebrated Dwarf *Bebe*, who lived to be 25 years of age, and was only twenty inches high. He died in 1764, while in the service of Stanislas, king of Poland. The fourth division contains 700 specimens of the *materia medica*, all of them choice and perfect, and some most valuable and rare.

The fifth and last room is occupied by the large assortment of physical instruments used by the various professors in their different courses, all of which are highly finished and of the most costly description.

The museum is open to the public on Thursdays from 11 to 3 o'clock, and to students every day during the same hours; with the exception of the "*Salle Physique*," as it is called, for admission to which application must be made in writing to M. Orfila, the Dean of the Faculty.

MUSEUM DUPUYTREN.

NO 11 RUE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.

Although the study of pathological anatomy had long occupied the attention of British surgeons and physicians, many of whom possessed valuable private collections, it is only since the time of Dupuytren, that the French faculty has become sufficiently interested in the subject, to think of establishing a museum for the reception and exhibition of the thousands of valuable specimens which are daily collected from the various hospitals.

The celebrated surgeon, in honour of whom this museum is named, having left by his will the sum of two hundred thousand francs for the establishment of a professorship of pathological anatomy, in the Paris Faculty, Monsieur Orfila, the Dean, thinking it a favourable occasion, petitioned the Council Royal of the University, to grant a sum sufficient to purchase a suitable building and found a museum of morbid anatomy. His request being complied with, the old convent of the *Cordeliers* was purchased, the chief room of which, the refectory, was soon altered, and fitted up in the style which it now exhibits.*

This is a large hall on the ground floor, very high, well lighted by numerous side windows, and painted to imitate oak: glass-cases are arranged along the sides of the room and down its centre, in which the pieces, many of which belonged to the private collection of Dupuytren, are arranged.

This museum now comprises numerous choice morbid specimens, amongst which will be found, to the right on entering, a fine assortment of diseased bones and specimens of ankylosis; further on, and at the end of the room, is a large case containing some hundreds of urinary calculi, whilst, on the left

* It should be stated, in justice to his liberality, that the son-in-law of Baron Dupuytren, having ascertained that the sum voted by the Council of the University, was insufficient to complete the museum according to the plans proposed, generously contributed from his private fortune a considerable amount—sufficient to enable the architect to finish it in the manner originally intended.

hand side, are placed such pieces as are preserved in alcohol, or dried, such as herniæ, cancer, aneurism, monstrosities, &c. &c. The centre cases exhibit all the varieties of syphilis, beautifully modelled in wax and of great cost and value.

Dr. Cruveilhier, the present Professor of Pathological Anatomy, has the superintendence of the museum, which was arranged under his direction.

The public are admitted, gratuitously, on Thursdays, from eleven to three o'clock, and students, with tickets, daily during the same hours. Strangers may gain admission at any time by giving a trifle to the porter, who will be found at his lodge to the left on entering the court-yard from the rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

MUSEUM AT CLAMART.

AMPHITHEATRE OF THE HOSPITALS.

This is a small pathological museum, as yet in its infancy, but already possessing many very valuable and interesting specimens. It is contained in three large halls over one of the dissecting rooms, around the sides of which the preparations are arranged in glass cases. This museum is supplied, almost exclusively, from the dissecting-rooms of the establishment, one of the rules of which requires that all pathological pieces of any interest, found on the subjects delivered to the students, shall be prepared and deposited here; hence no student is allowed to remove any thing without a written permit from the officers or

prosectors. The collection of spinal deformities belonging to this museum is probably the finest that has been made, and it was from it that Dr. Jules Guérin, the keeper of the orthopedic establishment at Passy, deduced his theories with regard to such diseases, the study of which he has since made a speciality. There may also be seen here a unique specimen, exhibiting an anomaly of the femoral artery, which, instead of following its usual course, under Poupart's ligament, and down the front and inside of the thigh, dips down suddenly, just before it becomes femoral, and passes, in its whole course, along the back part of the thigh—a considerable branch occupies the usual position of the artery. Admission may be gained to this museum by application to Dr. Serres, the head of the establishment, or to one of the Prosectors.

ACADEMIES AND MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES.

The Royal Academy of Sciences is divided into eleven sections, comprising six members each. The sections are appropriated to the different branches of science in the following order.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Section 1. Geometry. | Section 6. Physical Sciences. |
| “ 2. Mechanics. | “ 7. Mineralogy. |
| “ 3. Astronomy. | “ 8. Botany. |
| “ 4. Geography and Navigation. | “ 9. Rural Economy. |
| “ 5. General Physics. | “ 10. Anatomy and Zoology. |
| | “ 11. Medicine and Surgery. |

The following are the members of the two last sections,—

Anatomy and Zoology. Messieurs Geoffry Saint-Hilaire, Duméril, Savigny, Isodore Saint-Hilaire, and two vacancies.

Medicine and Surgery. Messieurs Magendie, Serres, Breschet, Roux, Andral, and Velpeau.

The academy holds its meetings once a-week, viz. on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, in a handsome hall at the palace of the Institute, on the Quai opposite to the Louvre. Its perpetual secretaries are Messieurs Arago and Fleurens. The President is chosen annually. The meetings of the academy are public; but owing to the number of corresponding members, and to many seats being reserved, there is but little space left for the accommodation of visitors, hence it is necessary to be present at the opening of the doors at two o'clock to obtain a place.

The academy receives memoirs on all scientific subjects, and refers them to a committee, which reports on their merits, and proposes, for the adoption of the academy, such rewards for the authors as they may deem suited to the importance or value of their communications. These rewards are sometimes pecuniary, but most frequently consist of public thanks, encouragements, honourable mentions, &c. &c. At the annual meeting, which is held in February, prizes, some of them of considerable value, are accorded to those correspondents who have made the most important inventions and valuable discoveries during the year.

The Academy of Sciences is supported by, and is under the direct patronage of, the government. All its officers are paid, and each titular member receives 1500 francs per annum. As the number of members is very limited, it requires the greatest exertion and much interest to gain a place in the academy. There are sometimes as many as twenty and thirty candidates for a vacancy.

This is one of the divisions of the Royal Institute—the first scientific body in Europe, and most of the distinguished men of the age, and in every branch of science, are either titular or corresponding members of it.

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MEDECINE.

This academy was established, by royal authority, on the 20th December, 1830, for rendering advice and assistance to the government on all subjects involving the general health of the country, as in epidemics, medico-legal cases, extension of vaccination, &c. Like the Academy of Sciences, it is divided into eleven sections or classes, viz. :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Sect. 1. Anatomy and Physiology. | Sect 7. Accouchments. |
| “ 2. Medical Pathology. | “ 8. Public Hygiene, and Legal Medicine. |
| “ 3. Surgical Pathology. | “ 9. Veterinary Surgery. |
| “ 4. Therapeutics. | “ 10. Physics and Medical Chemistry. |
| “ 5. <i>Médecine Opératoire</i> . | “ 11. Pharmacy. |
| “ 6. Pathological Anatomy. | |

The number of titular members is at present about 130, but it is to be successively reduced to 100 ; and,

until this object is attained, there is to be only one election for every three vacancies that occur.

The elections are made by the academy directly from a list of three, proposed to it by the section in which the vacancy has occurred, and in all cases are subject to the approbation of the King. No one can be received as a titular member who does not reside in Paris. The number of associate or corresponding members is indefinite. These are elected, likewise, by the whole academy, but on the recommendation of a standing committee, appointed to investigate the claims of candidates for this honour.

The officers of the academy consist of a president and secretary, who are annually elected, and of a perpetual secretary. These are for the present year :

President. Doctor Paul Dubois.

Perpetual Secretary. Doctor Pariset.

Annual Secretary. Doctor Dubois d'Amiens.

Its meetings are held on Tuesday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, in the hall of the academy, at No 8 Rue de Poitiers, and the public is always admitted.

Gratuitous vaccinations are performed on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, at the academy, and fresh matter is furnished at all times, and free of charge, to such medical men as apply for it.

The internal arrangements and general affairs of the Academy are regulated by a committee, called the *Conseil d'Administration*, which is composed of the President, perpetual Secretary, Treasurer, and four titular members, (chosen annually,) to whom is added the Dean of the Medical Faculty. This *Conseil*, is

the medium, through the Minister of the Interior, of communication with government, and likewise receives and examines communications addressed to the Academy, and designates the members to whom they are to be referred to report upon their merits. The Academy receives memoirs on all subjects connected with medicine, and accords encouragements and honours to the authors of such as are deemed worthy of being favourably noticed.

Most of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of the capital are members of the Royal Academy, and when in Session the whole assembly presents a most venerable appearance ; occasionally, however, during the discussion of an exciting topic, the greatest confusion and disorder prevails. The hall of the Academy is well adapted for its purposes, except that the space appropriated for visitors is too small and confined. It is ornamented with busts of the present King, and of Louis XVIII. ; and likewise with those of Ambrose Paré and Frère Come, and a half-length portrait of Portal.

SOCIÉTÉ DE MÉDECINE.

This society was instituted after the Revolution, in March, 1796, by Corvisart, Hallé, Desgenettes, Fouché, Boyer, and the most distinguished medical men of the period. It was at first called *la Société de Santé*, but the name was soon changed to that which it at present bears. For giving publicity to the numerous and valuable communications which were addressed to it from all parts of France and the Con-

tainent, the Society established a periodical journal, which was called the *Journal Général de Médecine*. This paper, after being regularly and uninterruptedly published for upwards of thirty years, was discontinued in 1834. The proceedings of the Society are now given at length in the *Revue Médicale*.

The Society proposes annually important questions connected with medical science, and accords prizes to the authors of the best essays sent in.

Société Médicale d'Emulation. This Society was founded by Alibert, Bichat, Larrey, and Richerand. It holds its meetings at the School of Medicine, and up to 1826 published regularly all memoirs addressed to it. A monthly bulletin of the proceedings of the Society is now published in the *Archives Générales de Médecine*.

Société Médicale du Temple. At the period of the invasion of the cholera, the physicians of the quarter of the city, known as *Quartier du Temple*, established a society to which they gave the above name. At first it was composed of but few members, but now the list is a large one. Physicians and graduated Apothecaries are admitted as members after a vote by ballot. The meetings of the Society are held at the house of Doctor Ségalas, the president.

Société de Médecine Pratique, created in 1808. Holds its meetings at the "Hôtel-de-Ville," and requires the vote of two thirds of its members to ensure an election.

Société Médico-Pratique. This Society has been

but a short time in existence—its meetings are likewise held at the “Hôtel-de-Ville.”

Société Anatomique. Dupuytren founded the Anatomical Society, in 1803, at the time when he was *Chef des travaux Anatomiques*; after five years, however, it ceased to exist, until 1826, when it was reorganized by the present professor of Pathological Anatomy, Monsieur Cruveilhier, who is its perpetual president. The Society is composed of thirty titular, and an indefinite number of honorary and assistant members. The meetings are held once a week at the Ecole Pratique, when original memoirs are read and pathological pieces exhibited. A bulletin of the proceedings of this Society is published once a month under the direction of the secretary.

Société Phrénologique. The object of this Society is to study and propagate the doctrines of Phrenology. It is composed of sixty titular and twenty honorary members, with numerous corresponding ones.

The meetings of the Society are held twice a month at 37 rue de Seine. All applicants for admission to membership must present a memoir on the subject of Phrenology, together with a written application to be received, which must be endorsed by two titular members.

Société Médico-Philanthropique. The object of this Society, which holds bi-weekly meetings at the “Hôtel-de-Ville,” is to afford gratuitous advice and pecuniary assistance to such poor persons as are recommended to it as worthy objects. Many of the

most distinguished physicians in Paris are members.

Société de Pharmacie. The Pharmaceutical Society holds monthly meetings at the School of Pharmacy.

Parisian Medical Society. This Society was established in 1837, and holds weekly meetings during the winter months at the Society's rooms in the rue Racine. It is composed principally of English physicians and students, who meet together to discuss various medical topics, and listen to original communications from its members. The library of the Society is receiving frequent additions of valuable works, and the reading-room contains most of the British and many of the continental journals. It is a useful and excellent society, and deserves encouragement from all English and American students who visit Paris. Dr. Olliffe is one of its most intelligent and active officers.

Besides the above, which constitute the principal medical societies in Paris, there are others, which I shall only name. They are—

The *Société Médicale d'Observation*, of which the celebrated Louis is president; *Athénée de Médecine de Paris*; *Cercle Médicale de Paris*; *Société Hippocratique*; *Société de Chimie Médicale*, &c.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

Orders for any of the following journals, must be accompanied by money enough to pay for six months' subscription, or by a draft on a Paris banker for the same. The price for foreign subscribers includes the postage to the seaport from which the journal is despatched, and in every instance the price named is for one year's subscription.

1. *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. Edited by Arago, Gay-Lussac, and others. A number is published on the first of each month, and contains 120 pages. Price for Paris 30 francs, and out of France 38 francs. Fortin, Masson & Cie, Publishers, 17 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine.

2. *Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale*. Edited by Andral, Orfila, Olivier, Adélon, and several other distinguished physicians. Published quarterly, in 8vo., in numbers of 250 pages, by J. B. Baillière, No. 17 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. Price for Paris 18 francs, out of France 24 francs.

3. *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. Chief Editor, M. Milne Edwards. One number of 100 pages per month, with plates. Fortin, Masson & Cie. Price 40 francs for Paris, and 48 out of France.

4. *Annales de la Société Entomologique*. Four numbers in 8vo. a year, with coloured plates. Published by Bechet & Labé, Place de l'Ecole de Médecine. Paris 26, and out of France 32 francs.

5. *Archives Générales de Médecine*. Conducted by

Surgeons and Physicians to the Hospitals, and by the Professors of the School of Medicine. Chief Editor, M. Raige-Delorme. Bechet et Labé, 4 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine, Publishers. One number a month, or three vols. a year. Price for Paris 20 francs, and out of France 30 francs.

6. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Médecine*. Published every fifteen days, in 8vo. and 4to., by order of the Academy, and under the direction of M. Pariset, its perpetual Secretary, and MM. Roche and Bosquet. Subscriptions are received by J. B. Bailière. Price for Paris 15 francs, and out of France 18 francs. This Bulletin contains an accurate report of the proceedings of the Royal Academy of Medicine, together with such original Memoirs as may be presented to that body, and deemed by it worthy of publication.

7. *Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique Médicale et Chirurgicale*. Edited and published by Doctor Miguel, twice a week, at No. 25 rue St. Anne. Price for Paris 18 francs, and out of France 21 francs.

8. *Compte Rendu des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*. Edited by Messrs. Arago and Flourens. One number of 24 to 32 4to. pages, every Saturday. Price for Paris 20, and out of France 44 francs. At Lecaplain's, No. 1 rue Racine.

9. *L'Esculape*. Edited by Furnari and Amédée Latour. Published Sundays and Thursdays, in folio, by Gardembas, No. 10 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. Price for Paris 25, and out of France 30 francs.

10. *L'Examineur Médicale*. Devoted to Medi-

cine and Surgery generally. Edited by Dechambre and Auguste Mercier. One number of 12 pages, in 4to., every Sunday. Price for Paris 30, and out of France 35 francs. M. Mércier, No. 2 rue Montesquieu.

11. *L'Expérience*, a medical and surgical journal, edited by Henroz; published every Thursday, in numbers of sixteen pages, in 4to., and double column, forming two large volumes a-year; price, for Paris, 25, and out of France 30 francs. Cousin, No. 25 rue Jacob.

12. *Gazette Médicale de Paris*,—the most popular and best medical journal of the day, and enjoying a circulation of fifteen hundred copies,—devoted to medicine, surgery, and all the accessory sciences. M. Jules Guérin, principal editor. Published every Saturday morning, in numbers of sixteen 4to. pages and double column, at No. 16 rue Neuve Racine. Price for Paris 40, and out of France, 44 francs. All subscriptions must date from the 1st of January, April, July, or October.

13. *Hygie*, or *Gazette de Santé*,—one sheet in 4to., the fifth, fifteenth, and twenty-fifth of every month. Edited by Dr. Cornet, and published at No. 3 rue des Petit pères. Price for Paris 10, and out of France, 12 francs.

14. *Journal de Chimie Médicale, de Pharmacie et de Toxicologie*. Edited by the members of the "Société de Chimie Médicale." One number a month: 13 francs for Paris, and 18 francs out of

France. Bechet and Labé publishers, 4 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine.

15. *Journal des Connaissances Médicales Pratiques et de Pharmacologie*. Edited by Tavernier and Beaude. One number of thirty-two pages every month. Price for Paris 6, and out of France, 9 francs. Office No. 5 rue Neuve Saint-Denis.

16. *Journal des Connaissances, Médico-Chirurgicales*. Trousseau, Lebaudy and Gouraud, editors. One number of forty-eight pages 8vo., every month, and in the course of the year, two atlases, with six plates each. Price for Paris 10 francs, and out of France 14. Office No. 3 rue Neuve Racine.

17. *Journal des Savants*. Published by the Institute, by order of government. One number in 4to. every month. Price for Paris 36, out of France 44 francs. Lecaplain, No. 1 rue Racine.

18. *Journal des Connaissances Nécessaires et Indispensables*. For artists and manufacturers. Edited by A. Chevallier the chemist. One number a-month, of 32 pages in 8vo. Price for Paris 7, and out of France 11 francs. Bechet and Labé, 4 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine.

19. *Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratique*. Edited by Dr. L. Championnière. Price for Paris 10 francs, out of France 12 francs. Office No. 6 rue d'Anjou Dauphine.

20. *Journal de Pharmacie et des Sciences Accessories et Bulletin de la Société de Pharmacie*. Edited by Bouillon,—Lagrange, Boullay, &c. &c. Price for Paris 15 francs, out of France 20 francs. Subscrip-

tions received by Louis Colas, No. 32 rue Dauphine.

21. *Journal de la Société des Sciences Physiques, Chimiques, et Arts Agricoles et Industriels de France.* A report of the proceedings of the Society, a farmer's register, and containing valuable articles on chemistry. Principal editor M. Julia de Fontenelle. One number a-month. Price 10 francs for Paris, and 12 out of France. Subscriptions received by Just Rouvier, No. 8 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

22. *La Gazette des Hôpitaux, (Lancette Française.)* A clinical journal, which reports the lectures and cases of the professors of the School of Medicine, and of the military surgeons, and likewise gives a summary of medical news, and reports the proceedings of the two academies. An excellent paper, edited by Dr. Fabre. A 4to. sheet, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, throughout the year. Price for Paris 36 francs, and out of France 45 francs. Office No. 7 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

23. *L'Institut.* A general scientific paper, under the direction of M. Arnault. One sheet in 4to. a-week. Price for Paris 30, and out of France 36 francs. At Lecaplain's, 1 rue Racine.

24. *Magazin de Zoologie.* By E. Guérin. Two vols. in 8vo. a-year, with 50 plates and 12 sheets of text. Price 36 francs in Paris, and 44 out of France. Office No. 23 rue Haute-Feuille.

25. *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Médecine.* Commenced in 1828, four numbers a-year, and plates. For Paris 20 francs, out of France 30 francs. J. B. Baillière, 14 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

26. *Répertoire Universel de Clinique Médico-Chirurgicale*. Divided into four parts: 1st, Clinical Remarks on Practice of Medicine. 2d, Do. on Practice of Surgery. 3d, General Therapeutics and Pharmacy. 4th, Hygiene and Legal Medicine. One vol. a-year, of 700 4to. pages. Price 8 francs in Paris, and 12 out of France. Just Rouvier, 8 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

27. *Revue Critique de la Matière Médicale*. Edited by Dr. Beauvoir, and devoted to Materia-Medica and Pharmacy. Published in 8vo., one number a-month. For Paris 10, and out of France 13 francs. J. Baillière, 8 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

28. *Revue Médicale Française et Etrangère*. Chief editor, M. Cayol. One number a-month, of 160 4to. pages, forming four separate and disconnected volumes a-year. Price for Paris 27 francs, out of France 37 francs. Office No. 14 rue Sérvandoni.

29. *Revue Chirurgicale ou Annales de la Chirurgie Française et Etrangère*. By Velpeau, Bégine, Marchal, and Vidal-de-Cassis. One number a-month. Devoted principally to surgery, and contains most valuable Memoirs from the distinguished editors. Price 20 francs for Paris, and 28 out of France. At J. B. Baillière's, 17 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

30. *Revue Scientifique et Industriel*. Dr. Quesneville principal editor. One number a month. A general scientific journal. Price for Paris 20 francs, and out of France 28 francs. Office No. 30 rue Jacob.

31. *Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire Pratique*. By Girard, Grogner, Moiroud, Yvart, and a society of

Veterinary Surgeons. One number of four sheets in 8vo. a-month. Price for Paris 13 francs, and out of France 16 francs. Bechet and Labé, 4 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine.

32. *Bulletin Chirurgicale*. Edited by Dr. Laugier. Published once a-month at No. 25 rue Jacob. Price for Paris 11, and out of France 12 francs.

33. *Journal de Chirurgie*. Edited by Malgaigne.

34. *Journal de Médecine*. By Beau and others. These two journals are published once a-month by Paul Dupont & Cie., 55 rue de Grenelle Saint-Honoré. Price for Paris, if taken together, 12 francs, if separately 8.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The information which I am now about to communicate is intended solely for the benefit of students who purpose visiting Paris. I shall confine my remarks to such subjects only as I think it will be useful for a stranger to be acquainted with.

EXPENSES AND MODE OF LIVING IN PARIS.

The mode of living in Paris differs widely from what we are accustomed to in this country. There are but few boarding houses such as we have here, and it is the habit of the place to live in furnished apartments and take the meals at some of the numerous

restaurants and cafés, which are to be met with in almost every street. Nevertheless, there are several houses called *Pensions*, where board and lodging are furnished together.

Hotels. On arriving in Paris it is necessary to go to an hotel for a day or two at least, or until time can be taken to look about and secure permanent accommodation. All the good hotels are situated on the north side of the city, in the vicinity of the Boulevards and public gardens; of these the *Hôtel Meurice*, at No. 42 rue de Rivoli, is one of the best—here English is spoken, and cards with the prices of all articles sold in the house are placed in the chambers. An excellent dinner is furnished at the public table, or in private rooms; or all the meals may be taken out of the house, in which case no charge is made but for the rooms occupied by the lodgers. Single chambers may be had here at 2, 3, and 4 francs a day, and suites of rooms at from 10 to 60 francs a day. The best of the other hotels are the *Hôtel de Paris* and the *Hôtel des Princes* in the rue de Richelieu, adjoining each other. The *Hôtel Mirabeau* in the rue de la Paix, the *Hôtel Bedford*, kept by Mr. Lawson, in the rue Saint Honoré, &c. &c., at all of these, however, it is well to make a bargain beforehand as to the price to be paid for apartments.

Lodging Houses. After a student has been in Paris a few days it will be well enough for him to look about for lodgings in the vicinity of the hospitals; with this view he must cross the river, as the School of Medicine and most of the hospitals are on the

south side of Paris. On inquiry he will almost always find some of his countrymen residents in this quarter of the town, and they are ever ready and willing to render advice and assistance in procuring accommodation for their fellow-students. The lodging houses contain single and double rooms, the prices of which vary with the manner in which they are furnished, and with the situation. Breakfasts will be supplied by the keepers of these establishments, or the lodger may have them sent to his room from a café, or what is usually done, go to the café, to get them. Dinners are almost always taken from home either at a restaurant, or at a public house, where there is a *table d'hôte* at a fixed hour and price.

Single chambers, or a chamber and a small sitting room, may be hired in the lodging houses at from 25 to 100 and 120 francs a month. A good single room can be procured for about 40 francs; besides this, however, it is the invariable custom to give 5 or 10 francs a month to the porter or *conciérge*, who attends to the room, cleans boots, &c. &c. Fuel and lights are always supplied by the lodgers. For the benefit of those who may not be fortunate enough to fall in with acquaintances to assist them in getting rooms, I will indicate a few of the best lodging houses in the part of the city where it would be advisable for a student to locate himself, premising that wherever a yellow bill is exhibited at a door with *appartement meublé à louer* inscribed upon it, it will be well to look in and see what accommodation is offered. Good and suitable rooms, I cannot say comfortable ones, for

none of them come up to our ideas of comfort, will generally be found at the following houses :

Hôtel de l'Odéon, Place de l'Odéon.

Hôtel de France, 59 Rue de Seine.

Hôtel du Panthéon, Place de l'Estrapade.

Hôtel de Lorraine, 7 Rue de Baune.

Hôtel Fromentin, 2 Rue Racine.

Hôtel de Modène, 44 Rue Jacob, and a number of others in the same street, all of which are close to the hospital of La Charité.

Boarding-Houses, (Pensions.) These establishments are to be found in almost every street in the vicinity of the "School of Medicine" and the "Sarbonne." They are usually occupied by medical students and students of law, and constitute anything but agreeable or pleasant residences unless where a number of students, all known to each other, form a party, and occupy the whole house so as to exclude such persons as they would not like to associate with. The price of board and lodging, including the two meals of breakfast and dinner, but without fuel or lights, varies from 90 to 150 francs a month, according to the nature of the accommodation and fare. As a general rule it is best to occupy private rooms and take all meals from home. Some few of the Pensions, however, are well conducted, and good society will occasionally be met in them—but vacancies in such are rare.

Restaurants. The restaurants or public eating houses abound in every quarter of Paris : there is a great choice between them, however—some being

excellent, and others most miserably kept and found. The restaurants are frequented principally for dinners; breakfasts are generally furnished at the cafés. All the fashionable restaurants are on the north side of the city, in and about the Palais Royal and the Boulevards; these are usually very expensive and rarely resorted to by students, except on a Sunday or holiday. A dinner may be ordered at a restaurant either at so much a head or by the *carte*; in the latter case every article is charged separately, and it will be found a very easy matter to a person unaccustomed to ordering these kinds of dinners, to have a bill of some dollars a-head presented for what he might consider after all as only a tolerably good repast. The most fashionable restaurants in Paris are those of the *Rocher de Cancale*, *Véry's*, *Véfour's*, and the *Trois Frères Provinsaux*, in the Palais Royale; and the *Café de Paris* and the *Restaurant de la Cité*, on the Boulevards. Of those in the students' quarter the best is the *Petit Rocher de Cancale*, in the rue de l'Ancienne Comédie.

Cafés. Great luxury is displayed in the fitting up of some of the large cafés in Paris. Those on the south side of the town are neat and comfortable. The best are the *Café Procope*, in the rue de l'Ancienne Comédie; the *Café Voltaire*, and *Café Corneille*, in the Place de l'Odéon, &c. &c. A good breakfast may be had at any of these establishments, of coffee and bread and butter, for about 20 cents; with a relish the price is nearly doubled: no extra charge is made for sending their breakfasts to the rooms of such as

desire it. It is better to go to the café, however, as the journals both political and professional are taken in there, and may be read whilst a meal is preparing.

Table d'hôtes. At many of the hotels there is a public table set every day at a certain hour, the price for a dinner at which varies with the fare furnished. At the Hôtel Corneille, in the rue Corneille, (which is the great resort of students) the charge for dinner is 2 francs ; at Meurice's, the price is 4 1-2 francs ; at the Hotel des Princes, which has the most luxurious table d'hôte in Paris, the charge is 5 francs or a dollar. An excellent dinner of plain roast and boiled meats is daily served at Wood's English eating house, at the back of the Opéra Comique, for 2 francs a-head. At all the restaurants, cafés, and eating houses, it is customary to give a few sous to the waiter who attends upon the table. The prices of all the articles furnished at restaurants are marked opposite to them on the printed *carte* which is supplied to each guest who occupies a table.

Expenses. As I have been frequently applied to know for what sum of money a student may live in Paris, and at the same time prosecute his studies, I annex the following estimate of a year's expenses, which, however, can only serve as a general guide ; for, as in every other city, the cost of living must depend pretty much upon the tastes and habits of the individual.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----------|
| A comfortable chamber may be hired for 40 francs a month, | . | . | . | 480 | the year. |
| Servants 8 francs a month, | . | . | . | 96 | " " |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Breakfasts at 25 sous each | 456.5 | the year. |
| Dinners at an average of 3 francs each | 1,095 | “ “ |
| Fuel, which is excessively high, | 150 | “ “ |
| Attendance on the hospitals and lectures of the professors—(free) | | |
| Attendance on private courses, | 350 | “ “ |
| Sundries and extras, | 372 15 | “ “ |

Making in all, f. 3,000

It will be seen that this sum of three thousand francs, or about \$600, is only for such expenses as are absolutely necessary to enable a student to live comfortably and respectably. His extra expenses and clothing will cost whatever he can afford to spend on them ; and although clothing is comparatively cheap, it would be unsafe for a young man to calculate on living in Paris in the manner in which he has probably been accustomed to live at home, for less than from eight hundred to a thousand dollars a year. I may state, however, that I have known, personally, French and Italian students in Paris, who generally presented a respectable appearance, and whose incomes did not exceed two hundred dollars !

Booksellers. Most of the medical booksellers and publishers will be found in the vicinity of the School of Medicine. The largest establishments are those of J. B. & Germer Baillière, Fortin, Masson & Cie., and Bechet & Labé. French medical books are not dear, but are generally gotten up in a very unfinished

and coarse style, and printed on bad paper. The price is always placed on the back of the book.

Surgical Instrument Makers. As many as eight or ten manufacturers of surgical instruments will be found in the neighbourhood of the Medical School. Amongst the best are, Charrière and Lüer, in the rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. The former supplies all the civil hospitals of Paris, the French army and navy, and most private surgeons in France ; his establishment is now probably the largest in the world ; it is directly opposite to his former shop, and so extensive as to keep eighty workmen constantly employed in it. Charrière himself is a most ingenious man, and has invented and made important modifications in many instruments. Although his assortment is smaller than that of his rival, Lüer has the reputation of making equally good instruments, and it is from him that I have generally procured such as I have required for my own use.

CONVEYANCES.

In Paris the distances are so great and the walking often so bad, that it is necessary to make frequent use of the public conveyances. Besides the hacks and carriages stationed on the stands, there are others called *voitures de remise*, which will be found in small stables and under gateways along the streets. These are allowed to charge a little more than the others, in consideration of their being generally more respectable in appearance, and furnished with better horses

Fiacres. These are the two-horse hackney coaches of Paris, which are found on most of the public stands. They are for the most part neat and comfortable. The charges are either by time or by the *course*, at the option of the person hiring. The *course* means, the driving *without stopping* from any point within the city to another point.

Citadines are small one-horse chariots, very much in use in Paris ; they carry two or three persons.

Cabriolets are gigs on two, and some on four wheels, with one horse ; they are for two persons, likewise, and will be found on all the stands.

All public carriages in Paris must be supplied with a list of prices, which is posted in a conspicuous position in the interior of the vehicle ; and the coachman is always required to give, to the person hiring him, a small ticket with his number upon it. When taken on the stand, the driver is compelled to go where he is directed, no matter what may be the distance ; and he must charge as his employer pleases, either by time or for the trip. It is the invariable custom to give two or three sous over and above their fare, to the drivers of public vehicles ; and this is termed a *pour boire*.

The hackney coachmen in Paris are kept under strict control, and each stand is supplied with an agent of the police, who keeps them in order. Any complaint against them, made to the Prefecture of Police, will be instantly attended to. For the most part, however, they are both civil and obliging. When hired by the hour, the first whole hour must

always be paid for. After the first, however, the fractions are counted. The following are the charges for public vehicles, as regulated by an *ordonnance* of the Prefect of Police :—

From 6 o'clock A. M. to midnight.

| VEHICLES. | THE COURSE. | FIRST HOUR. | AFTER HOURS. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Hacks with two horses, | $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs. | $2\frac{1}{4}$ francs. | $1\frac{3}{4}$ francs. |
| Citadines with one horse, | $1\frac{1}{4}$ “ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ “ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ “ |
| Cabriolets, | 1 “ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ “ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ “ |

From midnight to 6 A. M.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Two-horse carriages, | 2 “ | 3 “ | 3 “ |
| One-horse do. | $1\frac{6.5}{10.0}$ “ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ “ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ “ |
| Cabriolets, | $1\frac{6.5}{10.0}$ “ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ “ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ “ |

When it is desired to go without the city walls, it is always better to make a special contract with the coachman ; for although there are fixed charges for all distances, a stranger can generally get along better by making his bargain beforehand.

Omnibuses. These public carriages traverse Paris in every direction, and the various lines communicate or *correspond* with each other, so that for one price an individual may be transported from one to almost any other part of the city. The prices in all are fixed at six sous or cents, and for this small sum one may ride many miles about the city. The place is always paid for on entering the omnibus, so that there is no detention to make change, when you wish to stop. It requires some time and attention to get the *run* of the omnibuses, so as to know which to take ; otherwise a stranger will sometimes be carried off in a direction opposite to the one in which he wishes to go.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

As it is a difficult matter for persons who are not perfectly familiar with the French medical literature of the day, to know which are the most approved and recent publications on the various subjects of Medicine and Surgery, I have thought that an index to the best standard works of the French authors would be acceptable to those who may be desirous of procuring foreign books. The following list comprises the titles of such as I have myself found to be amongst the best, and includes nearly all of those which are most highly esteemed by the profession in France.

ABSCCESS, Article on, by *Dupuytren*, in 1st volume of the Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratique.

ABDOMEN, Diseases of, 3d and 4th vols. of *Andral's* Clinique Médicale. Paris, 1831.

ACCOUCHEMENTS. *Baudelocque*. Principes sur l'Art des Accouchements. Paris, 1838.

Boivin, (Madame) Mémoiral de l'Art des Accouchements, &c. &c. 4th edition. Paris, 1836.

Cazeau. Traité Théorique et Pratique des Accouchements. Paris, 1840.

Maygrier. Nouvelles démonstrations d'Accouchements, with plates. 2d edition, by Halma Grand. Paris, 1840, in 8vo. (Translated by A. S. Doane, M. D.)

- Moreau.* Traité Pratique des Accouchements. Paris, 1838. 2 vols. and atlas.
- Chailly-Honoré.* Traité Pratique de l'Art des Accouchements. Paris, 1842. 1 vol. in 8vo. (Being translated by G. S. Bedford, M. D.)
- Velpeau.* Traité complet de l'Art des Accouchements. Paris, 1835. 2 vols. in 8vo. (Translated by C. D. Meigs, M. D.)
- Jacquemier.* Eléments de l'Art des Accouchements, &c. Paris, 1843. 2 vols. in 18mo. with figures.
- ACUPUNCTURE. *Dantu.* Traité de l'Acupuncture. Paris, 1826.
- Sarlandière.* Mémoire sur l'Electropuncture et l'Acupuncture. Paris, 1825.
- AIR. *Amussat.* Recherches sur l'Introduction Accidentelle de l'Air dans les Veines. Paris, 1839.
- Velpeau.* Lettre sur l'Introduction de l'Air dans les Veines. Paris, 1838. In 8vo.
- Pravaz.* Mémoire sur l'Emploi du bain d'air Comprimé, &c. Lyons, 1840.
- AMPUTATION, Article on. By *Blundin.* In 2d vol. of Dict. de Médecine et Chirurgie Pratique.
- Sédillot.* Des Amputations dans la Continuité et la Contiguité des Membres. Paris, 1836. In 8vo.
- ANATOMY, (Comparative.) *Blainville.* De l'Organization des Animaux ; ou Principes d'Anatomie Comparée. Paris, 1823.
- Cuvier.* Le Règne Animal Distribué d'après son Organization, pour servir, &c. &c. Paris, 1830.
- Cuvier.* Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée. Paris,

- 1836 to 1839. A new edition is now publishing by M. Duvernoy.
- Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire.* Cours d'Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères. Paris, 1829.
- ANATOMY, (General.) *Béclard.* Elémens d'Anatomie Générale. Paris, 1827. (Translated by J. Togno)
- Bichat.* Anatomie générale appliqué à la Médecine et à la Physiologie. Paris, 1831.
- Marchessaux.* Manuel d'Anatomie Générale et d'Anatomie Pathologique. 1 vol. in 12mo. Paris, 1843.
- Rambaud.* Traité élémentaire d'Anatomie Générale, &c. Paris, 1842. 1 vol. in 8vo.
- ANATOMY, (Descriptive.) *Blandin.* Nouveaux élémens d'Anatomie Descriptive. Paris, 1838. 2 vol. in 8vo.
- Cloquet, (H.)* Traité d'Anatomie Descriptive. 6th edition. Paris, 1836. 2 vols. in 8vo. (Translated by R. Knox, M. D.)
- Cloquet, (Jules)* Anatomie de l'Homme. 5 vols. in folio, with 300 plates.
- Bayle.* Traité élémentaire d'Anatomie Descriptive. Paris, 1833. In 18mo. (Translated by A. S. Doane, M. D.)
- Cruveilhier.* Anatomie Descriptive. Paris, 1843. 4 vols. in 8vo. 2d edition.
- Després.* Vade Mécum de l'Anatomiste. Paris, 1843. 1 vol in 18mo. with 200 plates.
- ANATOMY. (Pathological,) *Cruveilhier.* Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humaine, ou description

avec figures coloriées et lithographiées, des divers altérations morbides dont le corps humain est susceptible. Paris, 1840. (A magnificent and costly work.)

Andral. Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique. Paris, 1839. 3 vols. in 8vo. (Translated by Doctors R. & W. Townsend.)

ANATOMY, (Surgical.) *Blandin.* Traité d'Anatomie Topographique ou Anatomie des Régions du Corps Humain. 2d edition. Paris, 1834. (Translated by A. S. Doane, M. D.)

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Velpeau. Traité Complet d'Anatomie Chirurgicale ; with atlas, in folio. Paris, 1836. (Translated by J. W. Sterling, M. D.)

ANEURISM. *Breschet.* Recherches et Observations sur l'Anévrysme faux Consecutive du Cœur. Paris, 1827.

Lisfranc. Des divers méthodes et des différens procédés pour l'Oblitération des Artères dans le Traitement des Anévrysmes. Paris, 1834. In 8vo.

Dupuytren. Mémoire sur les Anévrysmes, qui Compliquent les Fractures et les Plaies d'Armes à Feu, &c. (In Répertoire d'Anatomie.)

ANUS. *Amussat.* Mémoire sur la possibilité d'établir un Anus Artificiel dans la Région Lombaire

sans Pénétrer dans le Péritoine. Paris, 1840.
In 8vo.

Dupuytren. Mémoire sur une Méthode nouvelle pour traiter les Anus Artificiels.

ASPHYXIA. *Orfila.* Secours à donner aux personnes empoisonnés ou Asphyxiés. Paris, 1825.

Leroy-d'Etiolles. Recherches Expérimentales sur l'Asphyxie. Paris, 1829.

Piorry. Nouvel expériences, &c. &c. Journal Hebdomadaire. Vol. 3. 1829.

ASTHMA. *Bouillaud.* Sunt ne Asthma et angina pectoris symptomata? Sunt ne essentialia? Paris, 1826.

Bégin. Réflexions physiologiques et pathologiques sur l'Asthme. Journal Complémentaire. Vol. 5. 1829.

AUSCULTATION. *Lænnec.* De l'Auscultation Médiate, &c. &c. 2 vols, 8vo. Paris, 1826. (Translated.)

Barth et Roger. Traité Pratique d'Auscultation, &c. &c. Paris, 1840. In 18mo. (This is the best work published on the subject. It is translated into English.)

AUTOPLASTY. *Blandin.* De l'Autoplastie, &c. Paris, 1836.

Serre. Traité sur l'art de restaurer les difformités de la face. Paris, 1841. 1 vol. and atlas, in 4to.

BANDAGES. *Gerdy.* Traité des bandages, et appareils. Paris, 1838. 2vols. in 8vo., and atlas, in 4to.

Thivct. Traité complet de bandages, &c. Paris, 1840. In 8vo. with plates.

- Mayor.* Bandages et appareils à pansemens, &c. 3d edition. Paris, 1838. In 8vo., with atlas, in 4to.
- BLOOD. *Piorry and Lhéritier.* Traité des altérations du Sang. Paris, 1840. In 8vo.
- Poiseuille.* Recherches sur les causes de mouvement du Sang dans les vaisseaux capillaires. Paris, 1839. In 4to, with plates.
- BONES. (Diseases of) *Nélaton.* Recherches sur l'affection tuberculeuse des os. Paris, 1837. With plates. (Translated by Charles King, M. D.)
- Petit.* Traité des Maladies des Os.
- BOTANY. *Decandolle.* Introduction à l'étude de la botanique, &c. Paris, 1835.
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PART THE SECOND.

LIVES OF THE PARIS SURGEONS.



INTRODUCTION.

MANY combined circumstances tend to render interesting the lives of the distinguished individuals who now stand at the head of the medical profession in France. They are all men possessed of much natural talent, and who, from constant and continued application, have acquired a profound knowledge of their profession. Most of them have succeeded without friends, interest, or pecuniary assistance, in attaining enviable positions among the scientific men of Europe, and hence it cannot but be instructive, as well as interesting, to trace and examine their successive steps towards advancement and distinction.

Until within the last few years—since the Revolution of 1830—the medical profession was rather discountenanced in European society, and it was a difficult matter for its members to gain access to posts of honour or emolument under the government. As a natural consequence of this state of things, but very few persons entitled by birth or other advantageous circumstances to anticipate success in less laborious pursuits, would condescend to study, much less en-

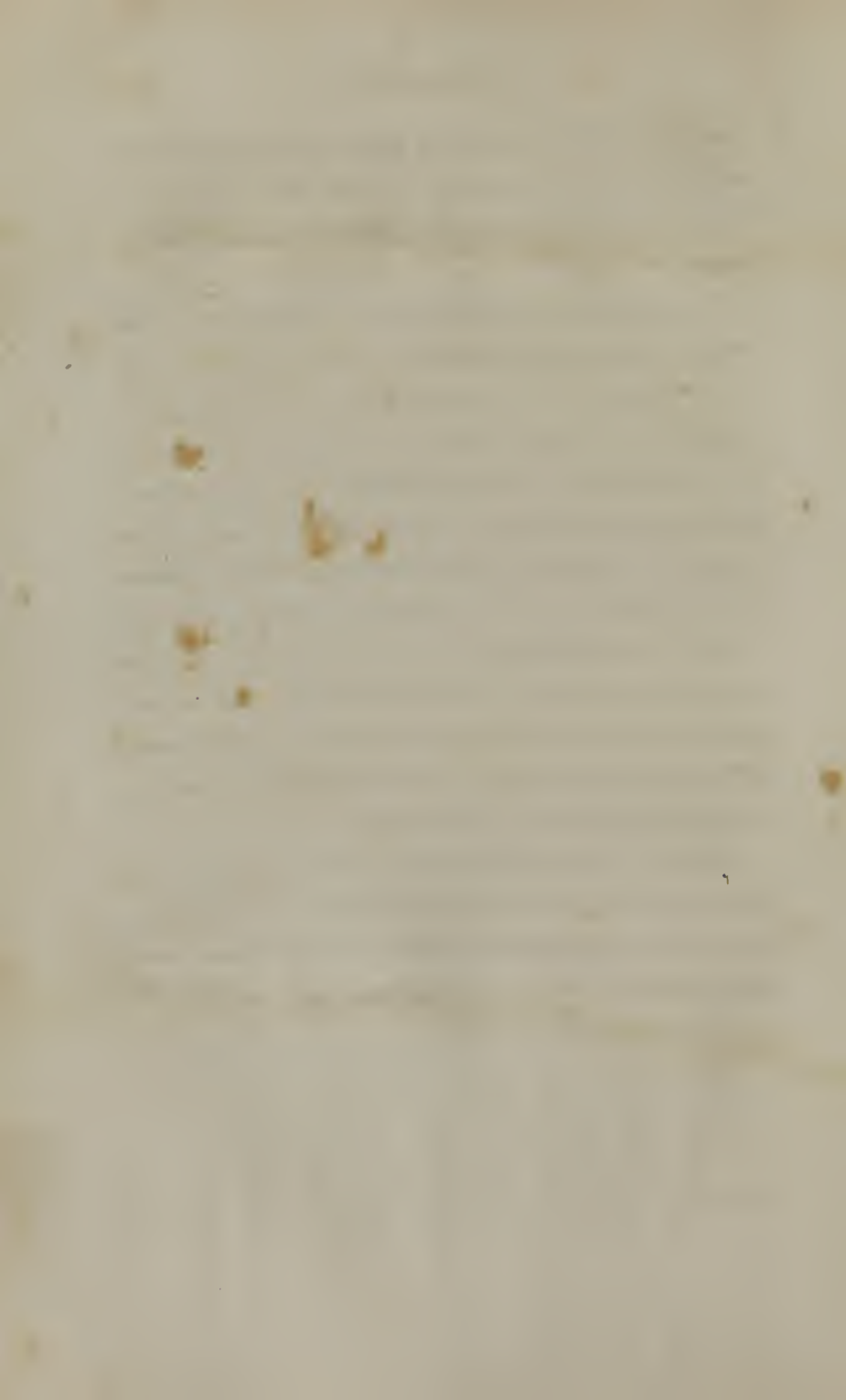
gage in the practice of medicine ; all who were ambitious of other than a literary distinction, and desirous of participating in the enjoyments of refined and fashionable society, abandoned it. It was thus left almost entirely in the hands of the middle and lower classes, and owing to the liberality of the government in providing gratuitous instruction on the various branches of science, and extending equal facilities to all its subjects for obtaining information, poor and ambitious young men from the provinces were induced to repair to Paris and enter upon the study of the only profession through which *they* could expect to obtain distinction and worldly prosperity.

Thus it will be found that several of the eminent surgeons and physicians in France have arisen from the lowest castes of life, and many from the uttermost depths of poverty. Besides such as will be found in the following pages, there are many other instances in the history of the French medical profession, which go to prove that it is only necessary to use proper exertion and attention to ensure success, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Poverty always acts as a powerful stimulus, ; and Dupuytren used to illustrate this, for the encouragement of the poorer members of his class, by telling them in his lectures, that “had not *Monsieur* Dupuytren been

compelled from poverty to trim his student's lamp with oil from the dissecting-room, he never would have succeeded in becoming Monsieur *le Baron* Dupuytren."

Although many of them are of comparatively low origin, the eminent French surgeons of the present generation are, for the most part, honourable, upright, and high-minded men—devoted to science, and indefatigable in their endeavours to extend and multiply the benefits of surgery. As a body, they present an imposing array of natural talent, professional experience, and extensive general acquirements; as individuals, they are, with some few exceptions, amiable and accomplished gentlemen, possessing the national gaiety and playful cheerfulness, tempered, however, by professional dignity and an appropriate gravity of demeanour.

Many of their predecessors now occupy places in history, and the time must come when the same honour will be extended to some of those whose lives are traced in the following pages.



AMUSSAT.

Notwithstanding the continued and unjustifiable opposition which has always been made to him by envious rivals, and the innumerable difficulties thrown in his way, Monsieur Amussat has succeeded, by dint of great and persevering industry, in obtaining an enviable position amongst the most celebrated of the French surgeons. Endowed with much talent, and gifted with an inventive genius and sound judgment, he has succeeded in forcing his way against all opposition into public notice, and in gaining for himself the merited reputation of a distinguished *savant*.

Jean-Zulima Amussat began the study of medicine at an early age, and under the directions of his father, and a doctor Servan, both of them surgeons of some distinction in the province in which they resided, and enjoying an independent, if not a lucrative practice. He was born at Saint-Maixent, in the department of the Deux-Sèvres, on the 21st of November, 1796. His primary education seems to have been neglected, for at a very early age his services were required by his father to assist him in his various professional avocations, and to perform for him the minor operations of surgery, which he had not himself time to attend to.

Being of a reserved and quiet disposition, and very fond of study, young Amussat soon became enthusiastically attached to the profession, and devoted his

whole time and energies to its study. After practising for some time as an assistant to his father, and familiarizing himself with all the little details which candidates for a medical position in the army are expected to know, and also occasionally making post-mortem examinations, at the age of seventeen years he applied for, and succeeded in obtaining, a commission as an assistant military surgeon.

He participated in, and remained with the French army throughout the campaign of 1814, during the greater part of which he was stationed at Rheims, where most of the sick and wounded were collected. Here he had the entire charge of the hospital, which had been established in an old dilapidated church, wholly unsuited to the purposes for which it was used, and so badly located and damp, as to occasion many troublesome diseases, and prevent the recovery of patients who would otherwise have been speedily restored to health. The typhus fever broke out more than once, and at one time the young surgeon himself was near falling a victim to it, for having been attacked by, he was for a long time confined with the disease.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties with which he had to contend, and the constant demand that was made on his time, he found leisure to prosecute the study of pathological anatomy, to which he had ever been partial, and to continue his post-mortem inquiries, always examining such cases that terminated fatally, as presented points of interest. The corpses of the Cossac soldiers were the ones that he generally

selected, as the French assisted him in procuring the bodies, and agreed to keep the matter secret ; for it was well known that the Russians objected strongly to having their friends meddled with after their deaths. In spite of his vigilance, however, he was on one occasion surprised by a party of Cossacs, who had suspected what was going on, and so enraged were they at finding him in the act of opening a deceased companion, that they attempted to kill him on the spot, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in escaping with his life.

The army to which he had been attached, was disbanded at the end of the campaign, and he immediately determined to repair to Paris, with the view of continuing his studies, and endeavouring to gain a livelihood by his own exertions, so as no longer to be dependant on his parents, who were getting old, and required all the means at their command, for their individual support ; he felt that he had, so far, been but a profitless burthen to them, and determined that henceforth he would maintain himself by his own unaided exertions.

On his arrival in the capital, he formed the acquaintance of Doctor Troussel, one of the surgeons of the hospital of *la Salpêtrière* ; and this gentleman kindly advised and directed him in his studies, permitting him to prosecute his anatomical researches at the hospital, which was then the great dissecting school of Paris.

Thus situated, he in a short time qualified himself to contest for the place of externe to the civil hospi-

tals, which he obtained without difficulty. He was first attached to la Charité, where he was allowed, as a special favour, to live in the hospital,* and where his studies progressed under great advantages.

He passed eighteen months at la Charité, during which time, he continued to pay particular attention to pathology, in the study of which he was constantly occupied during the day, and a great part of the night, in one of the cellars of the principal building. He also had an opportunity here of making the acquaintance of several distinguished surgeons and physicians, which was afterwards of great service to him. It being known, also, that he had served in the army, enabled him to get a little practice amongst the class of citizens known as bourgeois, who resided in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, the receipts from which were sufficient to procure him the necessaries that he required.

In 1817, he was received as interne at *la Salpêtrière*, and here he continued his study of pathological anatomy, opening every subject that he could get hold of, and examining the different organs, with the most minute and careful attention. His inventive genius led him to imagine an instrument for facilitating the examination of the spinal marrow, and its envelopes, which were almost always injured, and frequently destroyed by the method generally used for opening the spinal cavity; he gave a drawing of what he

* It is only the internes who are allowed to reside within the hospitals, unless as a special favour.

required to a skilful mechanic, who fabricated for him the instrument called the *rachitome*—the semicircular double saw, now in general use for opening the spinal canal.

Here it was that he first commenced to teach what he himself had learned. The first class that he got together, was a private one, composed of artists, sculptors, and painters, for the most part personal friends, to whom he delivered lectures on anatomy. Although this course was principally confined to the examination of the muscular system, and to the study of forms, it served the purpose of introducing him as a lecturer, and of accustoming him to the position of a teacher.

Shortly after this, and by the advice of his friend Rostan, he undertook to deliver a public course of lectures on general and special anatomy. His endeavours on this occasion were attended with success, and he gained by the plan some celebrity. At first his lectures were delivered in the open air, under a tent which he had erected in the cemetery of the hospital. His class became so numerous, however, as to cause the interference of the Hospital Directors, who interdicted him from instructing on the premises of the institution.* His class followed him, however, and for some time he continued his lectures in one of the public amphitheatres of the *Hôpital de la Pitié*.

* The *administration* had long been aware that he was delivering lectures, but they overlooked the matter, which is in direct violation of their regulations, until forced to notice it by an anonymous letter, which complained of the partiality shown, in permitting the infraction of their rules in this instance.

Here also he was pursued by some envious and jealous rivals, who complained of his non-conformance to some of the regulations established, and he was again prevented from continuing his courses.

In 1821, having gained by the *Concours* the place of *Aide d'Anatomie* to the faculty, he immediately afterwards commenced courses of lectures on anatomy, surgery, and operative surgery, which added much to his reputation, and attracted a large number of students.

During the course of his dissections, Monsieur Amussat had been early struck with the fact, that the canal of the urethra is nearly straight; and he was not long in deducing practical advantages from the discovery. Having attended to the structure of the genito-urinary organs as a speciality, he began, about the same time as Civiale and Leroy d'Etiolles, to conceive the possibility of destroying calculi in the bladder. The discovery of the true course of the urinary canal, facilitated greatly his experiments on the subject, as well as those of the other gentlemen who were engaging in similar ones.

This circumstance, and the fact of his having removed gravel and small stones from the urethra, together with the following article which was inserted in the *Nouveau Journal de Médecine* for April, 1822, form the ground of his claims to priority in the discovery of lithotripsy. In the article named, he says, speaking of the course and structure of the urethra, "Convinced that the urethra presents only a slight curvature, under and behind the symphysis pubis, I have

adopted a sound which is nearly straight, and with which I succeed with great ease in penetrating into the bladder. This fact has led me to imagine that, by a modification of Hunter's sound, I may be able to extract small stones ; and, *in fact, with an instrument made expressly for the purpose, I have succeeded in breaking in the bladder some calculi of about the size of a walnut.*" It is not my intention to discuss, in this work, the question of priority as to the discovery or application of lithotripsy ; and I shall only introduce, whilst noticing the gentlemen who are claimants to it, such facts as are authentic, and on which they individually rest their claims. Suffice it, then, to add, in the case of Monsieur Amussat, that Rostan, Boyer, and Duméril awarded to him alone the full credit of originality in the invention. He has introduced modifications into several surgical processes, and also invented a number of instruments for facilitating various operations.

Lithotripsy has never been attended to by him as a speciality, and whilst advocating its claims to preference, in all cases that will permit its application, he at the same time admits, that there are numerous circumstances in which it is inapplicable, and where recourse must be had to lithotomy. Of the different operations with the knife, he has generally preferred the hypogastric, or that of the *Haut-appareil*, as it is called in France—above and behind the symphysis pubis, and in the hypogastric region. To prevent the effusion of urine after this operation,—one of the most serious objections that can be urged against it, he

uses a curved gum-elastic catheter, which is introduced through the artificial opening, down to the bottom of the bladder, and thus procures the discharge of the urine, without having recourse to the introduction of one through the urethra.

In 1822, it had been the intention of Amussat to contend for the place of prosector to the faculty, for which he had thoroughly prepared himself. At the time appointed, however, for the examination, he was suddenly taken ill, with a severe attack of dysentery, which, together with a violent inflammation of the arm, occasioned by a wound received whilst dissecting, for a long time compromised his life. Amongst his memoirs, one of the most celebrated is that which he presented to the Royal Academy of Medicine in the month of May, 1824, on the subject of the biliary organs; it contains an explanation of the cause of the bile rising in the gall-bladder, against its own gravity, and was so highly estimated by the learned body to which it was addressed, as to induce it to receive the author as a member, although he had not, as yet, taken his degree.

About this time he likewise introduced some modifications into the treatment of hernia by the taxis, so as to facilitate the operation and hasten the attainment of the end.

The Royal Institute accorded him in 1826, a prize of two thousand francs for his "extraordinary and very remarkable memoir on the structure of the canal of the urethra," and at the same time made honours-

ble mention* of his exertions in the cause of lithotripsy.

In August, 1826, he presented his Thesis, and passing his examination was received into the faculty, and obtained his degree.

This thesis was a remarkable one, and attracted the attention of the professors, who thought and spoke most highly of it. The subject was the "Study of Anatomy," which he proposed to simplify, so as to save much useless work to the beginner, and especially to obviate such difficulties, as he had himself encountered in the progress of his dissections.

Immediately after receiving his degree of M.D., he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the "Athénée Royale" of Paris, where he continued for some time to deliver lectures on the branch of science with the teaching of which he had been entrusted. He likewise occupied his leisure hours in preparing numerous communications for the Royal Academy and Institute. Two of the most important of those presented by him were, the one in which he thought he succeeded in establishing that there are no canals in the nerves, and in which he likewise described some new ganglia, which he had discovered along the course of the eighth pair, and glosso-pharyngien—and another in which he detailed a series of experiments, which he had undertaken with the view

* The *mention honorable* is a reward of merit, and stands next to that of a medal.

of verifying those of Lippi, which tended to prove a direct communication between the lymphatics and veins. Amussat demonstrated, by preparations, that the Italian anatomist had been mistaken, and proved that what he had supposed to be lymphatics were only small veins.

In 1827-28 he undertook a course of experiments for the purpose of testing fully the method of arresting hemorrhage by torsion, and instituting a comparison between that plan and the ligature. These experiments were conducted publicly, in the presence of many French and foreign surgeons, and were performed on animals. The result was the full establishment of the process, as suitable, and even preferable in the case of small vessels, and as also applicable, in many circumstances, for large arteries, where the ligature could not be used advantageously.

On the occasion of the death of a medical friend, whose family was left in the most indigent circumstances, Dr. Amussat conceived the idea of establishing a society amongst the surgeons and physicians of the capital, the object of which should be mutual assistance and relief. He succeeded in accomplishing his object, and an association was formed bearing the title of "*Société de Perfectionnement et de Prévoyance entre les Médecins de Paris*," which continued for a long time to afford pecuniary aid to indigent members of the faculty, and to the families of such as had died and left no property.

In 1830, he was called to Poitiers to attend Presi-

dent Boyer, who was suffering with stone, and succeeded in relieving him of his malady. Whilst at Poitiers, he was frequently called in consultation by the provincial physicians, and performed many delicate operations, nearly all of which terminated successfully.

In 1833, M. Amussat opened a small amphitheatre, which he called his "laboratory," where he experimented on various subjects, and delivered a regular course of lectures on experimental surgery; indeed, he may be considered as the founder of this new practical school, which has lately become so fashionable in France. Being compelled by the authorities to relinquish public instruction at his lecture-room, he retired with his class to his own house, where he continued to practise vivisections, and teach experimentally for many months.

His hôtel thus became the fashionable and favourite resort of scientific men, and he succeeded in attracting large crowds to participate in his researches. Most of the distinguished strangers who visited Paris sought access to his *soirées*, and amongst them were Sir Astley Cooper, Dieffenbach of Berlin, Walter of Munich, Fink of Hamburg, Clot-Bey of Cairo, Regnardi of Pavia, De Philipps of Naples, and many other celebrated surgeons and physicians. The numbers that attended these *réunions* soon attracted the attention of the police, and the authorities, which do not permit vivisections or dissections to be practised any where but in the two amphitheatres appropriated to the purpose, interfered, and prevented the

continuance of his investigations, from which period he has ceased to lecture publicly.*

In the year 1835, he supported *alone* the cause of lithotripsy in the celebrated discussion which took place in the Royal Academy of Medicine, with regard to its merits relatively with those of lithotomy—the discussion which gave rise to the well-known report of Monsieur Velpeau.

In 1836, he gave to the Institute and Royal Academy, in a series of memoirs which have since been published, the result of his experiments on traumatic hemorrhage, artificial anus, artificial vagina, and spasms of the urethra. These were highly appreciated, and procured him various honourable and several valuable and lucrative prizes.

His celebrated treatise on the introduction of air into the veins, with his experiments on the subject, were communicated to the Institute in 1837, and obtained for him great credit, with the sum of 4000 francs, which was awarded as an “encouragement to induce him to prosecute his investigations.”

Monsieur Amussat possesses much mechanical genius, and it is only necessary to visit the shops of

* It is generally thought by Amussat's friends that the same maliciously disposed rivals, who had caused the interference of the Directors of *la Salpêtrière* and *la Pitié* to prevent the continuance of his courses at those hospitals, had also directed the attention of the police to the matter in the present instance, for they seemed disposed, until forced to notice it, not to interfere in his harmless and well-directed scientific pursuits.

any of the instrument makers in the *pays-latin* and ask to see such as he has invented, to be convinced of the fact. I shall attempt no description of them, nor even an enumeration, as it would occupy much time and space, and present matter of but little interest.

Amussat has no service in any of the Paris hospitals, but his practise is large amongst the class of people who resort to them, as he is in the habit of affording advice gratuitously to all such as cannot pay him for his services.

His titles are, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, Honorary Member of the Medical Societies of Niort, Lexington, Louvain, &c.

In person, Amussat is tall, and of a spare habit; his appearance is youthful, and he is quite a good-looking man. The expression of his countenance is soft and gentle, and his suavity of manner peculiarly attractive.

As an operator, he has a fair standing in Paris, and is frequently called upon in cases requiring delicate and minute operations about the genito-urinary organs. He has lately acquired much reputation for the treatment of stammering and squinting, and has probably had more experience in operating for the first-named deformity, than any other surgeon, except, perhaps, Dieffenbach, of Berlin. He is cool and collected, and what I should call a daring operator. As his patients are all private ones, it is impossible to ascertain the results of his operations; they

are probably as successful as those of other French surgeons.

As a writer, he is clear and distinct. He devotes, however, too much space to reports of his cases, which are often detailed with a useless and tiring minuteness.

I have never heard him lecture, but sometimes he participates in the discussions of the Royal Academy, and on these occasions his remarks are received with the most respectful attention and courtesy by his confrères—an honour not enjoyed by all the members of the academy, and owing, perhaps, to the fact, that he speaks but rarely, and then always to the point.

Amussat has been so much occupied with his experiments and private practice, that he has never been able to prepare any large works for publication. His productions consist principally of detached pieces and short notices. The two memoirs sent to the Institute, however, on the subject of the introduction of air into the veins, and on the artificial anus, are considered as standard works. The following list comprises all that he has as yet published :

WORKS.

1. *Lithothrypsie et Cystotomie Hypogastrique, ou Postéro-Pubienne*. Paris, 1832. [A synoptical table, containing, 1st. The History of Lithotripsy, divided into two periods—the first from 460 years before Christ to 1822, and the second from 1822 to 1831; 2d. Reflexions and notes on the two epochs; 3d.

Experiments, instruments, and an account of the operation, with its advantages and disadvantages ; 4th. History and operation of Upper Cystotomy ; and 5th. Engravings of some of the Instruments required. The advantage of this large table is, that it presents, at a single view, all that is in any way connected with the two operations treated of, and serves as a convenient reference.]

2. *Concrétions Urinaires de l'Espèce Humaine. Leur volume et leur formes*, 1832. [A large plate, containing eighty engravings of calculi, exhibiting their form in every variety, and their internal structure, chrystals, &c., with explanatory notes.]

3. *Leçons du Docteur Amussat sur les Rétentions d'Urine. Publié par A. Pélit.*

4. *Observations sur une Opération de Vagin Artificiel, Praticqué avec succès, par un nouveau procédé.* Paris, 1835.

[This was an exceedingly interesting case of a young woman, of seventeen years of age, in whom there was no vagina at all. The most distinguished surgeons were called in consultation, and all despaired of being able to remedy the deformity, or to procure safely the evacuation of the contents of the uterus, (menses collected during two years and a half,) except Amussat, who performed an operation, and by *tearing apart the adhesions with his fingers*, and separating gradually the bladder from the rectum, until he came to the womb, he punctured it, and afterwards enlarged the opening with a bistoury. The young woman was completely restored, and, in two years

after, returned to Paris to consult as to the practicability of getting married. She was advised by all the consulting surgeons that she would probably conceive, and that her accouchement might be safely effected.]

5. *Observations sur une Opération d'Anus Artificiel, Pratiqué avec succès, par un nouveau procédé.* Read to the Institute in 1835.

6. *Du Spasme de l'Urètre et des Obstacles véritables qu'on peut rencontrer en introduisant des Instruments dans le Canal,* 1836.

7. *Rélation de la Maladie de Broussais, suivi de quelques réflexions pratiques sur les Obstructions du Rectum.* In 8vo. Paris, 1839. [A detailed account of the last moments of Broussais, with a description of his maladies, and the result of the post-mortem examination, which fully confirmed the previous diagnosis of scirrhus tumour of the rectum.]

8. *Récherches sur l'Introduction Accidentelle de l'air dans les Veines, &c.* Paris. In 8vo. 1839.

[This is one of the two principal works of Amussat, and comprises an account of all his experiments on the subject, together with a number of interesting cases which he has collected from the various scientific journals. A prize of four thousand francs was accorded to him for it by the Academy of Sciences in the public annual sitting of 28th December, 1841. A short resumé of its contents may not be unacceptable. He considers, 1st, that the spontaneous introduction of air into wounded veins, and the danger arising therefrom, are henceforth incontestably estab-

lished facts, both from accidental experience in man and in animals, and from vivisections and experiments on subjects. 2d, that the accident is the more serious, and the more to be dreaded, in proportion as the patient exercises large or small inspirations, when he is already weakened by loss of blood and pain ; hence in operations where the accident might occur, the individual should be requested to breathe as gently as possible. 3d, that the suddenness of death is the result of the distension of the right cavities of the heart ; or, in other words, by the interruption of the circulation. Legal medicine, may probably derive assistance from this new fact, to distinguish if air, contained in the heart, has been introduced during life or after death. 4th, that the introduction of air, through a wounded vein, in the vicinity of the summit of the chest, takes place only during the act of inspiration. 5th, that the surest means of preventing the occurrence of this accident, during the performance of a surgical operation in such a region of the body, is to compress the principal vein, between the heart and the part on which the operation is being performed. 6th, that when the accident does happen, the further entrance of air must be immediately prevented, by closing the opening in the vein. And 7th, that if the patient does not speedily recover, recourse must be had to the means which he indicates ; which consist in regular pressure along the course of the vein, in a direction opposite to the circulation ; in suction, either with the mouth or a syringe, the introduction of a catheter, suitable position, etc. etc. etc.]

9. *Mémoire sur la Possibilité d'établir un Anus Artificiel, dans la Région Lombaire, sans Pénétrer dans le Péritoine.* Paris, 1839, in 8vo.

[He has succeeded in several cases in establishing an artificial opening in the colon at the lumbar region, which served, for a long time, all the purposes of an anus. For reports of his cases, see *Gazette Médicale* for 1839, pp. 398. 630. 638; for 1841, p. 588; and for 1842, pp. 267. 332. 444.]

10. Second memoir on the same subject, read to the Royal Academy of Medicine in September, 1841.

11. *Tumeur Fibreuse Instertitielle de l'Utérus Extirpée avec Succès.* *Révue Médicale*, December, 1841.

[The patient was an elderly woman; the tumour fibrous, and of the size of an ostrich-egg; it was removed by breaking up the adhesions with the finger, and *tearing it away* with forceps; no cutting instrument was used, and the patient recovered.]

12. *Cas de Grossesse Extra-Utérine.* *Gazette Médicale*, 1841, p. 587.

[This was a case in which he succeeded in removing the fœtus by an incision through the rectum.]

BAUDENS.

Jean-Baptiste-Lucien Baudens was born at the little town of Aire, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais. I have been able to gain no information respecting his parents, but their situation and condition was such as to enable them to send their son to the Lyceum of Amiens, where he pursued his preliminary education, and made rapid progress in his literary studies. From his earliest youth, he had entertained a decided predilection for a military life ; and being at the same time excessively fond of surgical pursuits, and possessing an inquiring, ambitious mind, he used all his exertions to gain a situation in the medical staff of the army. His endeavours were crowned with success, and in 1823 he was appointed *Chirurgien sous Aide Major*, and passed into the school of military medicine at Strasburg, where he remained until the year 1825, when, having succeeded in gaining the first prize in surgery, he was transferred to the great military hospital of *Val-de-Grace*, at Paris. In this immense establishment, he enjoyed the great advantages which are to be reaped by the industrious student whose good fortune or interest may have gained him admission into it. Monsieur Baudens does not appear to have trifled with his time, or neglected his fine opportunities. Having access to the same wards, and possessing the same advantages which had been enjoyed by him, he de-

terminated to follow zealously in the footsteps of his deservedly distinguished and honourable predecessor, Baron Larrey, the father of French military surgery, and the friend of Napoleon. A proof of his assiduity is the fact of his having gained, in 1826, the first prize awarded to students at this hospital-school. In the following year, and in consequence of his assiduous attention to his duties, he was nominated *Chirurgien Aide Major*, after which he continued the pursuit of his studies until 1830, when he was ordered into Africa with the army. He was present at the disembarkation at Lidi-terruch, and rendered essential service by his constant and unremitting attentions to the sick and wounded. After this, being promoted to the grade of *Chirurgien Major*, he acted in the capacity of Surgeon-in-Chief to the *Ambulaire*, (field hospital,) and was engaged in all the expeditions which were undertaken from that period until 1840.

During his stay in Africa, Monsieur Baudens established a school of military surgery, which was well attended by the young men connected with the army. Here he delivered during many months, a continuous course of lectures on anatomy and surgery, greatly to the satisfaction of his pupils, from whom he was obliged to part suddenly, however, in consequence of receiving orders to return to France.

In 1831, he was created a "Chevalier" of the Legion of Honour, and in 1836, promoted to the rank of "officier" in the same order.* His promotions have

* *Ordre Royale de la Légion d'Honneur*. The Legion of Honor was instituted in 1802, for recompensing civil and military merit.

been rapid, and some of his good fortune is to be attributed to his connexion with the Duke de Nemours, to whom he is private surgeon. His patron is said to have ever been partial to him since their first acquaintance in Africa, and especially so, since his indebtedness to him, for the judicious and happy treatment of an accident, which, without great care, might have been attended with deformity.*

In the year 1837, Monsieur Baudens was appointed surgeon in ordinary to the army, and immediately afterwards surgeon-in-chief and first professor of the Hospital of Medical Instruction, at Lille. He was likewise and at the same time surgeon-in-chief to the military hospital of "Gros-Caillou" just without the walls of Paris, where he had an extensive service, which kept him constantly occupied during his stay in the capital. There are probably but few surgeons of his age who have seen as much practice, or had so great professional advantages as Monsieur Bau-

The King is the head of the order, which is composed of chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand officers, grand crosses, and a grand chancellor. The common badge is a red ribband at the button-hole, and this is ostentatiously displayed by all who bear it. Most of the medical men of any note in Paris belong to the Legion or Honor.

* From a fall on the deck of the steamer in which Monsieur de Nemours was returning from Africa, he fractured one of the condyles of the humerus, and the olecranon process of the ulna. This accident was so judiciously treated by Dr. Baudens as to cure without deformity.

dens. His constant occupations have prevented him as yet, from giving us the results of his experience ; but it is to be hoped, that we shall soon be gratified with an account, by himself, of the many improvements which he has introduced into some of our established operations, and the new instruments, which he has invented for facilitating others.

Although no great work has been published by him, he is still far from being a stranger to literature. An occasional respite from important duties, has enabled him to put together and print some four or five pamphlets of a few pages only, but which give fair promise of future success as a writer.

M. Baudens is still quite young, and his position gives him advantages for observation and experience, which, it is to be hoped, he will use for the benefit of his profession, as well as for his own aggrandizement.

In personal appearance he is tall and spare, with an erect military carriage ; his voice is rough and grating, whilst its tone is usually very loud, acquired from habits of command ; his forehead extends far back on the head, and is at the same time quite high ; with black hair, and dark eyes, and a pleasant expression of countenance, he is, particularly when dressed in his uniform, a man of remarkably prepossessing personal appearance.

Within the last few months Doctor Baudens has been further promoted, and placed at the head of the Military School and Hospital of Val-de-Grace, where he is now first Professor and first Surgeon.

WORKS.

1. *Clinique des Plaies d'Armes à Feu*. Paris, 1836. 1 vol. in 8vo. [A collection of the most select of the author's clinical lectures on gun-shot wounds. It is well arranged and concise, but contains nothing new.]

2. *Rélation Historique et Chirurgicale de Constantine*. Paris, 1839. In 8vo. [An account of the successful expedition of the Duke de Nemours, in 1837, against Constantine, together with some interesting surgical facts.]

3. *Mémoire sur l'Amputation Tibio-Tarsienne*. Paris, 1841. [Intended as an introduction to a new method of amputating.]

4. *Leçons sur le Strabisme et le Bégaiement*. Paris, 1841. In 8vo. with a plate. [His clinical lectures on strabismus, with a summary of the various methods proposed, for operating for it, and for stammering.]

5. *Rélation Historique de l'Expédition de Tagtempt*. Musée des Familles, for July, 1841. [An account of an interesting military expedition, in which he was engaged in Africa.]

BÉRARD.

Auguste Bérard is the son of a worthy and excellent surgeon, who held for a long time, and indeed still holds, the situation of surgeon-in-chief to the Hôpital Saint-Antoine.

He was born at Varrains, a small village near the town of Saumer, in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, on the first of August, 1802. His education, both classical and medical, was commenced and completed at Paris, where he has always resided, and where, judging from his present prospects of professional success, he will probably continue to reside during the remainder of his life. Having graduated on the second of March, 1829, he immediately entered into the service of the public hospitals, and performed the duties of *externe* and *interne*, during the usual period, at the Hôpital des Vénériennes, La Salpêtrière, the Necker, and la Pitié. Shortly after quitting the hospitals, he was appointed, successively, Aide d'Anatomie, Prosector, and Agrégé to the faculty, in which latter capacity he supplied, temporarily, the places of several of the professors of surgery, who were unable themselves to perform the duties of their chairs. Besides these lectures, he delivered regular courses, both public and private, on anatomy and operative surgery, from 1829 to 1827, and contended, during the same period, for four professorships in the faculty. In 1842, after a most brilliant Concours, he

was chosen to fill the chair of Clinical surgery, which had become vacant by the death of the accomplished Sanson. Since then he has been transferred from the Hôpital Necker, to which he had been previously appointed surgeon, to that of La Pitié, where he now delivers regular clinical lectures on surgery, during the summer and winter sessions of the School of Medicine.

Bérard is quite a young man to have attained the enviable and honourable position which he now occupies. His talents are of the first order, and his merit equal to his success. He is one of the most popular and influential surgeons in Paris, and ranks amongst his intimate friends, many of the most distinguished men of the day.

He is now enjoying a flattering and satisfactory practice, and bears promise of being, at some not very distant period, a leader of his profession in Paris.

His lectures are delivered at la Pitié during five mornings of the week, and attract large classes to attend them, notwithstanding the great distance at which the hospital is located from the School of Medicine, and the part of the town generally inhabited by medical students.

Bérard is a cool and collected, but not a quick or an elegant operator. He lectures well, and writes in a clear, easy, and comprehensible style. His personal appearance presents nothing remarkable; he is a man of medium stature, and possesses a pleasant countenance; his manners are affable and his deportment courteous; in his intercourse with his poor pa-

tients in the hospital, he always endeavours to conciliate their good will, and by kindness and attention to alleviate their sufferings.

Monsieur Bérard is a favourite with the younger as well as with the elder members of the profession in Paris; he is always anxious and willing to lend his assistance to the latter, and to the former he has ever been a warm friend, in aiding them, by his interest and influence, in gaining situations which they seek, and in endeavouring to forward their views in every practicable manner.

Besides being a chevalier of the legion of honour, a professor in the faculty, and a hospital surgeon, he is one of the leading members of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and likewise honorary member of numerous other medical societies.

WORKS.

1. *Des Causes qui s'Opposent à la Consolidation des Fractures, et des Moyens de l'Obtenir.* Thesis for the Concours of 1833; for the vacant chair of external pathology.

2. *Des divers engorgements du Testicule.* Thesis for the Concours of 1834; for the chair of Clinical surgery.

3. *Du Diagnostic dans les Maladies Chirurgicales; de ses Sources; de ses Incertitudes; et de ses Erreurs.* Thesis for the Concours of 1836; for the chair of Clinical surgery.

4. *Texture et Développement des Poumons.* Thesis for the Concours of 1836; for the vacant anatomical chair.

[All these productions are excellent, but especially the second and third, which do great credit to the author. These theses, however, from the circumstance of their being prepared in great haste and without mature consideration, cannot be considered as standard works on the subjects of which they treat.]

5. *Mémoire sur l'Appareil Inamovible employé dans le Traitement des Fractures.*

6. *Mémoire sur la Staphyloraphie.*

7. *Mémoire sur la Direction des Conduits Nourriciers des Os longs.*

8. *Mémoire sur l'Irrigation d'eau Froide.*

9. *Mémoire sur quelques Tumeurs de la Face.* [Archives générales de Médecine, 1833, vols. 2 and 3; 1834, vol. 4; 1835, vol. 7; third series, vol. 1. All these memoirs are original, and contain much useful matter]

10. *Des Maladies de la région Parotidienne.* Paris, 1839, in 8vo. [This is probably the best treatise extant on diseases of the Parotid gland and surrounding tissues; it is constantly quoted by the lecturers and surgical writers, and has become a standard work.]

11. *Compendium de Chirurgie Pratique.* Commenced in 1839, and publishing in numbers. [Dr. Bérard is assisted in this work, which is progressing rapidly, by Monsieur Dénonvilliers, a young surgeon of great promise.]

12. *Mémoire sur les Tumeurs Erectiles.* Gazette Médicale, 1841, page 689. [The author in this memoir recommends the caustic of Vienna, as the best means for obtaining a radical cure of capillary erec-

tile tumours. He asserts that the treatment had succeeded perfectly in more than thirty cases occurring in his own practice. The caustic (quick-lime 60, and caustic potassa 50 parts, mixed into a paste with alcohol,) is applied over the whole surface of the tumour, and allowed to remain from five to ten minutes, when it is to be removed, and the part washed with vinegar and water.]

13. *Mémoire sur le Traitement des Varices par le Caustique de Vienne.* Gazette Médicale, 1842, page 52. [The treatment here proposed is pretty much the same as in the preceding memoir.]

14. *Diagnostic Différentiel des Tumeurs du Sein.* Paris, 1842, in 8vo.

15. Numerous well written articles in the Dictionnaire de Médecine.

16. *Mémoire et Observations sur les Rétrécissemens Organiques du Rectum.* By MM. Bérard and Maslieurat-Lagémard. Gazette Médicale. 1839, p. 145.

BRESCHET.

Gilbert Breschet, the present distinguished occupant of the anatomical chair in the faculty of Paris, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, on the 7th of July, 1784. He went to Paris at a very early age, and had scarcely completed his general education before he engaged in the study of medicine, which he afterwards prosecuted with vigour and success, and always in the capital.

In a very short time after commencing the study, he succeeded in gaining successively, and always by the Concours, the places of *Externe* and *Interne* to the civil hospitals; *Elève* to the *école pratique*; *Aide d'anatomie*; *Prosector* to the faculty; and *Chef des travaux anatomiques*; the last of which he held from 1819 to 1836.

Whilst engaged with his classical studies he found time to prepare himself so as to contend for some of the minor prizes given by the various preparatory medical schools, several of which he succeeded in gaining, and amongst others, in 1806, the first of a series awarded by the government for proficiency in clinical surgery.

He served his time as *Externe* and *Interne* at the hospitals of the Hôtel-Dieu, La Charité, and Saint-Antoine; and it was during the period of his residence at the Hôtel-Dieu that he received from the

“Administration des Hôpitaux” two extraordinary prizes, the first a set of valuable books, and the second, in 1807, a silver medal and a considerable addition to his library.

In 1812, he obtained his degree of M.D. The subject of his inaugural thesis was “active dropsies,” and in it he endeavoured to establish the characters of the different dropsies, and to prove that such as are called active, should be treated by venesection and a general antiphlogistic course, and not in the manner then recommended. He considered such dropsies to be occasioned by an exaltation of the organic properties of the tissues, which are in a state of sub-acute inflammation, denominated by him, serous inflammation.

In 1818, he was elected a surgeon to the “Bureau Central,” and in the year following, he succeeded in gaining the appointment of “Chef des travaux anatomiques,” immediately after which he contended for the situation of second surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis, which was then vacant. Although unsuccessful on this occasion, his examination proved highly satisfactory, and induced the board to recommend him for the first vacancy that might occur in any of the civil institutions, over which the administration presided. Accordingly he received in the course of the following year the appointment of surgeon-in-chief to the “Hôpital des Enfants Trouvés,” where he remained for two years, at the expiration of which period he was transferred to the Hôtel-Dieu, to serve in the capacity of surgeon in

ordinary to that immense hospital ; and there he has continued to remain ever since.

In 1823, he was named *Agrégé* to the faculty of medicine, all the duties of which office, he continued to perform zealously during six years. The confidence reposed in his abilities by the faculty was so great that they frequently entrusted him with the professorships of anatomy and clinical surgery *ad interim*.

At the period when the nomination of the candidates to vacant professorships was made by the medical faculty itself, before the establishment of the general Concours, Monsieur Breschet was repeatedly proposed, and in two instances was placed as *second*, on the list of three which was presented to the government, from which to make a selection.

During more than twenty-six years Breschet has continued to teach, uninterruptedly, anatomy, physiology and surgery ; he has never been idle ; but always occupied with some branch of the profession, he allows no opportunity to pass, without availing himself of it, for the purposes of personal information, or for facilitating the illustration of his lectures.

Until the period of his election to the anatomical chair, he was in the habit of delivering lectures on clinical surgery, at the "Hôtel-Dieu," which lectures attracted large classes, who were anxious to avail themselves of the lucid instruction of the professor.

On several occasions, during a temporary absence from Paris, Dupuytren left him in charge of his extensive service at the Hôtel-Dieu, and requested him

to continue his clinical course, as well as his own ; thus evincing esteem and regard for him both as a friend and a teacher.

Professor Béclard having died during the scholastic year, the medical faculty selected Breschet to continue the anatomical course of lectures, which he completed in the most satisfactory manner. This step probably facilitated his entrance into the faculty, as he was very shortly after chosen to succeed the celebrated anatomist who had been so suddenly carried off.

At different periods, Monsieur Breschet has contributed largely to the museum of the School of Medicine. Many of the most valuable preparations in normal, pathological, and comparative anatomy which it contains. are the result of his industry ; indeed, more than a fourth of the whole contents of the museum have been prepared and presented by him. Many of the specimens, such, for example, as those connected with the ear and lymphatics of birds, and the venous system of the spine, bones, &c., presented great difficulties in their preparation, and demanded much sacrifice of time. He deserves the greater credit for them, inasmuch as all that he has done in this way has been entirely gratuitous, and in no way obligatory upon him as being connected with the duties of his professorship.

Breschet ranks as one of the first anatomists of the present day, and he is equally well versed in the knowledge of comparative anatomy as in that of the human species.

His titles are, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Hôtel-Dieu of Paris, Officer of the Legion of Honour, a Consulting Surgeon to the King, Member of the Royal Institute of France, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, and of the academies of Madrid, Dublin and Vilna; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Turin, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of London and Berlin; Honorary Member of the Medical Societies of Bonn, Heidelberg, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, &c. &c.

His service at the Hôtel-Dieu comprises the wards "Saint-Come" and "Saint-Charles," containing together sixty-eight or seventy beds.

In figure, M. Breschet is very stout, rather short, and of a powerful frame. His forehead is high, and presents a deep indentation along the course of the coronal suture. His head is large and nearly bald. The countenance expresses content and inward satisfaction, but presents no indication of talent. His manners are familiar, and he is said to possess much benevolence of disposition. His library contains a choice collection of ancient and modern works, and especially some very valuable ones in the German language. He is hospitable and much liked by his friends; not being fond of society, however, he keeps himself pretty much at home, and devotes his time to cabinet occupations. He is quite a linguist, as, besides the classics, he is familiar with, and speaks English, Spanish, Italian and German.

As a lecturer, he is instructive and clear, rather than interesting. It must be borne in mind, however,

that the subject on which he lectures is usually dry, and admits of little more than the explanation of technical details, always burthensome to the memory, and, to a certain degree, monotonous. I have never had an opportunity of hearing him lecture on physiology or surgery, in both of which he is said to excel. He neglects no means of illustrating his courses, and resorts, for this purpose, to models, drawings, and preparations of all kinds.

As an operator, he is considered to be safe and certain; his intimate acquaintance with anatomy gives him a confidence in himself, which renders him adequate to, and prepared for, any emergency. I have for a long time noticed, that there were fewer operations performed in his service than in that of almost any other surgeon in Paris; but whether this circumstance is to be attributed to his disinclination to operate, and to his exchanging with his confrères such cases as require the use of the knife, or to his preference for expectant over operative surgery, I cannot say. Nor have I been able to ascertain whether the mortality of his wards equals that of those of the other surgeons in the same institution. He is frequently called on as consulting surgeon, and to assist in delicate operations, but very rarely to operate in private practice.

As a writer, he is considered, by competent judges, to be clear rather than elegant; his style is unassuming and simple, and his object appears to be, to convey his meaning in the fewest possible words, and at the same time to render it evident to every reader.

He has written an immense number of works, many of which are held in high estimation by the profession. Most of them have been published, but he still has several of his earlier compositions in manuscript, which he is not able, from want of time, to revise for the press. The following is an accurate list of such as are in print :

WORKS.

1. *Mémoire sur le Plexus Nerveux du Tympan considéré chez l'Homme, et chez les Animaux.* [Read to the Academy of Sciences in 1826.]

2. *Description Anatomique d'une Anastomose entre le Nerf Pharyngo-glossien, le Trifacial, et le Trisplanchnique.* Par Louis Jacobson. With Notes, by Breschet. Paris, 1826.

3. *De la Dessication et des autres moyens de conservation des Pièces Anatomiques.* Paris, 1819.

4. *Essai sur les Veines du Rachis.* With plates. [This was the first accurate description ever given of the veins of the spine.]

5. *Histoire des Veins des Os du Crâne.* Bonn, 1826.

6. *Recherches Anatomiques, Physiologiques, et Pathologiques, sur le Système Veineux.* Paris, 1828. [This is one of the great works of Breschet; it was published in numbers, the whole collection of which forms one of the most complete and elegant of modern works.]

7. *Manuel d'Anatomie Générale, Descriptive et Pathologique.* Par J. F. Meckel. [Translated by Breschet.]

8. *Etudes Anatomiques, Physiologiques, et Pathologiques de l'Oeuf, dans l'Espèce Humaine, et dans quelques-unes des principales familles des Animaux Vertébrés.* Paris, 1828.

9. The article *Vaisseaux Lymphatiques*, in the "Dictionnaire de Médecine." In 21 vols.

10. The well written article *Nerf*, in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique."

11. *Nouvelles Recherches sur la Structure de la Peau. Par MM. Breschet et Roussel de Vauzème.* Paris, 1835. [Another most valuable work, in which the authors describe and demonstrate the perspiratory apparatus, and that for the secretion of the epidermis and pigmentum; and also the structure of the nervous papillæ, with the mode of termination of the nerves of the skin.]

12. *Recherches Anatomiques et Physiologiques sur l'Organe de l'Ouïe et sur l'Audition chez l'Homme et les Animaux.* Paris, 1836.

13. *Note sur l'Anatomie des Viellards.* "Archives Générales de Médecine," vol. x.

14. *Anatomie Microscopique des Floçons du Chorion de l'Œuf Humain.* "Répertoire d'Anatomie."

15. *Recherches Expérimentales sur l'Exhalation Pulmonaire. Par MM. Breschet et Milne Edwards.* Paris, 1826.

16. *Recherches Expérimentales sur l'Influence du Nerf de la Huitième Paire (pneumo-gastrique) sur la Digestion. Par Breschet, Milne Edwards et Vavas seur.* 1832.

17. *Recherches Historiques et Expérimentales sur la formation du Cal.* Paris, 1819.

18. *Mémoire sur l'existence d'un Liquide dans la cavité de la Membrane Caduque.* "Journal de Physique Organique," by Hensinger.

19. *Anatomie Microscopique des Nérfs, pour démontrer leur Structure Intime, et l'absence de Canaux contenant un Fluide, et pourant après la Mort, être Facilement Injectés.* Par Breschet et Raspail. "Répertoire d'Anatomie et de Physiologie," vol. iv., p. 185.

20. *Recherches Anatomiques, Physiologiques, et Cliniques, sur la Matière Colorante du Placenter de quelques Animeaux.* Read to the "Société Philomatique," in 1830.

21. *Recherches Expérimentales de Physique et de Physiologie.* Par MM. Berquerel et Breschet. [A series of curious and interesting experiments in physics, conducted by the authors during a scientific tour in Switzerland]

22. *Mémoire sur la Structure de l'Organe de l'Ouïe, dans quqlques Poissons.* 1 vol. in 8vo., with twenty plates.

23. *Histoire Anatomique et Physiologique d'un Organe de nature vasculaire, découverte chez les Cétacés.* With four plates.

24. *Recherches Anatomiques et Physiologiques sur l'Organe de l'Ouïe dans les Reptiles.* "Mémoires des Savants Etrangers," for 1829.

25. *Recherches Anatomiques et Physiologiques sur*

l'Orgrae de l'Ouïe dans les Oiseaux. With plates. Paris, 1836.

26. *Considérations sur une altération orgmique appelé Dégénéresence Noire, Mélanose, ou Cancer Mélané.* Paris, 1821.

27. *De l'Hydrocéphale Chronique et des altérations de l'Encéphale et des Os du Crâne dans cette maladie.* Paris, 1825.

28. *Mémoire sur un Hydrocéphale.* Bulletin of the "Société de la Faculté de Médecine."

29. *Mémoire sur deux Fœtus Hydrocéphales manquant d'Encéphale.* "Magendie's Journal." [Although there was no brain at all in the two cases reported, the bones of the cranium were well formed and fully developed.]

30. A second memoir, containing some additional facts and new ideas on the same subject. Likewise in "Magendie's Journal"

31. *Mémoire sur l'Ectopie de l'Appareil de la Circulation et particulièrement, sur celle du Cœur.* With 3 plates. Paris, 1826. [Containing some curious cases of displacement of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.]

32. *Mémoire sur un Vice de Conformation des Enveloppes du Cœur.* With 1 plate.

33. *Mémoire sur une nouvelle espèce de Grossesse Extra-Utérine.* With plates. Paris, 1826.

34. *Mémoire sur un développement tres précoce, des Organes de la Génération, chez un Enfant de six ans.* Bulletin of the "Société de la Faculté."

35. *De l'Organisation des Trajets Fistuleux et de la*

Membrane qui les tapisse. "Journal Universel des Sciences Médicales."

36. *Mémoire sur quelques Vices de Conformation par Agénèse de l'Encéphale et de ses Annexes.* "Archives Générales de Médecine," vol. xxv.

37. *Mémoire sur l'Epispadias.* Bulletin of the "Société de la Faculté."

38. *Des Diplogénèses ou Déviations Organiques par Duplicité.* "Archives Générales de Médecine," vol. iv.

39. *Traité des Maladies des Artères et des Veines, par Jos. Hodgson, traduit de l'Anglais, et Augmenté d'un grand nombre de Notes, par G. Breschet.* Paris, 1819. [Said to be a good translation of the fine work of Dr Hodgson, to which the notes are a valuable addition.]

40. *De la Hernie Fémorale, ou Mérocèle, et d'une Nouvelle Méthode de Débrider.* Paris, 1819.

41. *De la Hernie Crurale, et d'un Nouveau Mode de Débridement, par Gimbernat.* [Translated from the Spanish by Breschet.] "Journal des Progrès des Sciences et Institutions Médicales."

42. *De la Ranule ou Grenouillette et d'un Nouveau Procédé Opératoire pour Traiter et Guérir cette Maladie.* Paris, 1828.

43. *Considérations et Observations Anatomiques et Chirurgicales sur la Formation, la Disposition, et le Traitement, des Fistules Stércores, et des Anus contre Nature.* Paris, 1821.

44. *Observations et Réflexions sur des Tumeurs Sanguines d'un Caractère Equivoque qui Paraissent être des Anévrysmes des Artères des Os.* [A variety of tumour

miutely detailed, and pathological specimens cited to prove that it is occasioned by a dilatation of the arteries of the bony tissues.]

45. *Mémoires sur les Anévrysmes*. Read to the Institute in 1832. [Three complete treatises on the true, mixed, and varicose aneurisms, the exact mode of production of which he endeavours to explain by a great number of experiments, too lengthy, however, to admit of a reasonably short analysis.]

46. *Mémoire sur le Varicocèle et le Circocèle*. Read to the Academy of Sciences. [In this memoir he recommends the use of pincers invented by himself, for embracing and keeping up a continued pressure on the venous trunk until its obliteration has been produced. This method was fully tested by the late Professor Sanson, who found it to be possessed of many advantages, and fewer disadvantages, than most of the other processes in use.]

47. *De l'Emploi de l'eau froide par les Irrigations Continues dans le traitement des Affections Chirurgicales*. "Bulletin de Thérapeutique."

48. *Essai sur les Hydropisies Actives en général et particulièrement sur l'Hydropisie Active du Tissue Cellulaire ou Anasarque*. Paris, 1812. [This was the Thesis presented for his degree.]

49. *Récherches et Observations sur l'Anévrysme faux Consecutif du Cœur et sur l'Anévrysme vrai des Artères*, with plates. Paris, 1827.

50. *Histoire des Phlegmasies des Vaisseaux ou de l'Angite*. "Journal des Progrès des Sciences et Institutions Médicales." Paris, 1829.

51. A medico-legal report on a gun-shot wound, which had opened the vena-azygos, and gave rise to a hemorrhage, which proved fatal. Paris, in 4to.

52. *Repertoire Général d'Anatomie, de Physiologie et de Clinique Chirurgicale*. Edited by Breschet. Seven volumes in 4to. Paris, 1826, '27, and '28.

53. The following articles in the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," in 21 volumes: *Anatomie Pathologique. Acéphalie. Anencéphalie. Calcul. Cicatrice. Cicatrisation. Combustion-Humaine. Déviation Organique. Polype*, etc. etc. etc.

54. In the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," by M. Panckoucke, the articles, *Corps étrangers. Fungus-Hématodes. Déchirement. Phlébite. Emphy-sème*, etc. etc. etc.

55. *Anévrysme de l'Aorte*. "Annales de la Chirurgie Française et Etrangère." 1841.

CIVILE.

Decidedly the most important of the achievements of modern surgery, is the application of the process of Lithotripsy to the destruction of urinary calculi. We cannot fairly estimate the amount of pain and suffering which has been spared to the human race by this ingenious invention, and the comparative facility with which it is applied, and the little risk attending the operation as at present performed. How many hundreds of our ancestors would have given their fortunes for the relief which may be now so easily obtained ! And how many valuable lives would have been saved had the process been adopted at an earlier period, when the only resource known for the relief of suffering patients was a painful, bloody, and most dangerous operation !

Frequent attempts had been made by the older surgeons to accomplish the desirable end of removing stone from the bladder without having recourse to Lithotomy ; and even as far back as four hundred years before Christ, Hippocrates conceived the idea that such a result was practicable. Since his time, and through almost every succeeding age, numerous attempts, always progressive, have been made, both by professional men and those wholly unacquainted with the principles of our art. No positive advance was made, however, notwithstanding the valuable fact communicated by the experience of General

Claude Martine, who positively accomplished the partial destruction of a stone contained in his own bladder, by the assistance of a small file, which he introduced through a catheter, and with which he broke off small fragments from the calculus, which were afterwards expelled.

From the period of this experiment of General Martine, which was about the year 1790, until 1818, no decided progress was made in the perfection of the instruments, or of the operation; and, indeed, no one appears to have devoted particular attention to the subject, or if such was the case, the results obtained could not have been satisfactory, or they would certainly have been reported.

About the period mentioned, from 1818 to 1822, three or four individuals in France appear to have simultaneously, and without the knowledge of each other, taken the matter up, with the view of examining it, *de profundo*, and by positive experiment, ascertaining the practicability of what had heretofore been considered as only a plausible theory. These individuals were Civiale, Leroy d'Etiolles, and Amussat. The result of their investigations was the full establishment of Lithotripsy as a most valuable and important addition to operative surgery.

It is neither my wish nor my intention, as I have elsewhere said, to enter into the examination of the question of priority, or to attempt to decide to which of the individuals named belongs the credit of the discovery. There can be no doubt, however, and indeed the fact is not questioned, that I am aware of,

that it is to Civiale that we are indebted for demonstrating that the operation was available, by having been the first to perform it on the living subject. It will be seen, too, that he had great difficulties to encounter in introducing it into general practise, and that its success is, in a great measure, owing to his *peculiar* skill and dexterity, which, by rendering the process facile of application, induced the first patients who submitted to it, to trust themselves to his care. Had the success of the operation depended on others who would probably not have been possessed of his coolness, confidence, and astonishing manual dexterity, the chances are, that it would have fallen to the ground, or been only reserved for peculiar cases, thus dwindling down to a secondary operation, instead of standing out in bold relief, as it now does, the most successful triumph of modern surgery.

Jean Civiale is the son of poor parents, who resided in the arrondissement of Aurillac, near the town of that name, in the department of Cantal. He was born in July, 1792, at a small village in the commune of Thierzac, and canton of Vic-Sur-Cère. Nothing worthy of note occurred during his childhood, and his education was wholly neglected up to his eighteenth year, the condition of his parents not permitting them to afford him the advantages of instruction.

In the year 1814, he went to Paris, for the purpose of studying medicine, for which he appears to have formed a strong attachment. His desire to learn was great, and he devoted himself wholly to study, in

which he had little or no assistance, and was obliged to prosecute, almost entirely, by himself. He had to encounter great, and what would be to most persons insurmountable difficulties, before he could proceed, in a satisfactory manner, with his medical education.

His father, as has been said, was very poor, and it was wholly out of his power to afford the slightest assistance to his son, or make him even the smallest possible allowance. By dint of hard and solitary study, Civile succeeded, and in a comparatively short time, in learning the Latin language, from a few classical books which he had been able to procure ; indeed, his progress in this branch was so great, that he soon became a proficient in it, and gained some employment as a Latin teacher, which enabled him, although his receipts from this source were but small, to maintain himself, and prosecute his professional studies.

From the moment that he had concluded to study medicine, he seems to have determined on making a speciality of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and hence his whole attention appears to have been directed to the examination of the nature and structure of those parts.

As early as the latter part of the year 1817, he commenced his investigations, with the view of experimenting on the destruction of the stone in the bladder, by means of lithontriptic instruments. In the month of July, 1818, he forwarded to the Minister of the Interior some drawings of instruments which

he proposed for this purpose, with explanatory notes attached, and a petition, asking for assistance, to enable him to have his instruments fabricated, and conduct a series of experiments. The petition and drawings were referred to the medical faculty of Paris, which was directed to examine into the matter, and report to the Minister, as to the feasibility of the plan proposed. The faculty seems to have paid but little attention to the subject, and after a superficial survey of the drawings, returned, as answer to the Minister, "that the ideas and propositions of the young student were chimerical, and deserved no notice whatever."

Being thus unexpectedly frustrated in his hopes of gaining in this honourable way, the means of prosecuting his investigations, Civiale was for a time discouraged, and felt disposed to abandon altogether, the difficult path, which he had commenced treading. Poor, friendless, and alone, who can wonder at the discouragement of a simple student of medicine, convinced that he possessed a key to the solution of a difficult problem, and yet without the means of proving the correctness of his ideas, and establishing, by experiments, the justness of his views ; his propositions, too, to be rejected by a learned body, as "ridiculous," and his plan to be styled, "chimerical?" Many of stouter hearts than Civiale, and much farther advanced in life, than he then was, have been disconcerted for smaller cause, and left their discoveries to be reduced to a practical form by others, wholly destitute of the genius necessary for an original invention.

Our young surgeon soon rallied, however, from his despondency, and after making with his own hands, models in wood, of such instruments as he required, was enabled to save up enough money to get them manufactured, in a rough and unfinished way, it is true, but still well enough to answer the purposes which he proposed, viz. : experiments on animals, and on the dead subject.

After but a few trials, he was compelled to relinquish, for a time, his investigations, so as to prepare for the examination, which he was about to undergo, for his degree. This he succeeded in obtaining in 1820, after which he was obliged to quit Paris for a time, for the benefit of his health, which had suffered much, from close confinement, and too great mental exertion. Change of air, and a short residence in his native province, soon restored him, however, and he returned to Paris, improved both in health and spirits, where he at once recommenced his experiments. After being, for a long time, engaged in modifying his instruments, so as to bring them nearer to perfection, he at last attained so much as to convince him, that success would be certain to attend his exertions. This conviction emboldened him, so that he determined, henceforth, to court public inquiry and criticism on all occasions.

Having formed this resolution, he at once published, (in the year 1823,) the memoir which he had previously sent in to the Minister of the Interior, to which he also added some just and valuable remarks on retention of urine, and likewise an abridged treatise

tise on stone, in which, after enumerating all the methods hitherto resorted to for its treatment, he concluded by proposing his new plan.

By this time, he had succeeded in rendering his instruments capable of application to the living subject, and having been successful in their use, on three different occasions, he sought an opportunity of performing the operation in public. Having persuaded three patients affected with stone to consent to the method being exhibited in the presence of others, he went through the manipulation, and terminated his operations successfully.

On the 12th of January, 1824, he presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences an account of the result of his operations, which gave rise to the appointment of a committee, composed of Baron Percy, and Chaussier, who were directed to be present at some of his experiments, examine his memoir, and deliver their report to the Institute.

Civiale repeated his operations frequently in the presence of the committee, and likewise of most of the native and foreign surgeons then in Paris. His success surpassed the expectations of all ; and on the 22d of March, of the same year, the committee made their report, which was at once and unanimously adopted.

This report was highly favourable, and in it the authors style the discovery, as "glorious for French surgery ; honourable to its author, and consoling to humanity." It was denominated by them as "*Pro-*

*cess of Civiale," "Discovery of Civiale," "Civiale's Operation," &c. &c.**

After this satisfactory result of the examination into his method, Civiale presented a number of new memoirs to the Academy, all treating of the diseases of the genito-urinary organs, to the study and examination of which, it has been already stated, he devoted his whole and undivided attention. They were always well received, and, in 1826, the Academy awarded him six thousand francs, as a *prix d'encouragement*, which was soon followed (in 1827) by the great surgical prize of ten thousand francs, from the foundation Monthylon.†

His operation having received the sanction of the first learned body in Europe, and cases being daily reported in the journals of its successful application, numbers of suffering patients flocked to him from all parts of the world, most of whom being successfully treated, spread far and wide his name, and laid the foundation to his present extended and enviable reputation.

Confidence in his skill, and in the process itself, was not confined to nonprofessional persons; for many

* See report made to the Institute, by Messieurs Chaussier and Percy, on the new method of Dr. Civiale, for destroying stone in the bladder without the operation of lithotomy, 22d of March, 1824. In "*Analyse des travaux de l'Académie des Sciences, pendant l'année, 1824.*" By Baron Cuvier, perpetual Secretary.

† Monsieur Monthylon, a distinguished literary character, left a large sum at the disposal of the Institute, the interest from which was to be disposed of in annual prizes.

of his medical contemporaries submitted themselves to him, as patients, and in a very short space of time he operated on twenty-six, the most distinguished of whom were Lisfranc and the celebrated Antoine Dubois, afterwards his father-in-law.

It being ascertained that there existed in Paris, and in the different provinces of France, an immense number of persons, belonging to the lower class of citizens, who were suffering with stone, and who would not submit to Lithotomy, preferring rather to endure their sufferings than run the risks of that operation, the *Administration des Hôpitaux* came to the determination of establishing a service in some of their institutions, exclusively for the treatment of diseases of the urinary organs; thus they set aside two wards in the *Hôpital Necker*, which were placed under the direction of Monsieur Civiale; and here he has continued, for a number of years, to perform his operations, and to deliver, during certain months of the year, valuable clinical lectures.

Although much of his time has been occupied in attendance on the poor, whom he always receives kindly, and on whom he operates gratuitously, either in private, or at the hospital, Civiale has nevertheless had an extensive practice amongst the more wealthy and higher classes of society, numbers of whom have come to consult him from immense distances. He has, likewise, been called upon to visit professionally, at a distance from Paris; and as such patients have either been potentates, or public individuals, his remuneration has always been proportionately liberal;

indeed, such persons as require him to leave his lucrative home practice, cannot do otherwise than afford him the most ample indemnity for the sacrifice.

His reward has not always consisted in pecuniary recompense, for it seems to have been the delight of those who had it in their power, to honour, with distinction, the skilful instrument of their relief. Thus, in 1834, he received from the King of Sweden, through his Ambassador at Paris, the insignia of the order of the Polar Star, and in 1828, the decoration of the Legion of Honour, from the hands of Charles X.

An opportunity had been long sought to introduce him into the Royal Academy of Medicine, and in 1835, a vacancy occurring in the Surgical section, he was at once selected to fill it, and here he still remains, a useful member, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of that body.

His titles are, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and a member of the Swedish royal order of the Polar Star; he is also member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, and honorary member of the *Accademia di Lincei* of Rome, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Academy of Vilna, of the Academy of Bologna, of the Academy of Sciences of Turin, the Medical Society and Academy of Natural Sciences of Brussels, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Brouges, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin, the Medical Society of Wettermansche, the Royal Medical Society of Bordeaux, the Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres of Bezançon, the Medical and Surgical Society of the department of the Eure, the So-

ciety of Sciences and Belles-Lettres of the department of the Var, the Society of Literature Sciences and Arts of Rochfort, the Royal Society of Marseilles, the Lexington Medical Society, the Academy of Belles-Lettres and Arts of Rouen, the Society of Sciences Arts and Agriculture of the Bas-Rhin, etc. etc. etc.

As has been already stated, his practice is large ; it yields him a princely revenue, and he lives in some style, possessing one of the handsomest private hotels in Paris. He is noted for his hospitality, which is more extensive and general than that of almost any other professional man in the French capital.

His library is very extensive, and contains almost every work that has been published on any of the diseases, the study of which he has made a speciality ; and also some rare pamphlets and manuscripts.

His cabinet is composed of the finest collection of calculi possessed by any private individual ; it numbers several hundred specimens, nearly all of which have been derived from his own practice ; he has them well arranged, and is now engaged with the distinguished chemist Proust, in examining them analytically, and in classing them.

The personal appearance of Civiale is decidedly prepossessing. He is quite stout, and of a fair average height. His countenance expresses much benevolence of disposition, and at the same time, decision of character. He wears neither mustachios nor whiskers, and his hair, which is of a coal-black, and usually worn very long, is naturally disposed to curl.

He is grave and dignified in public, but familiar and affable in private. Kindly disposed towards all, he possesses in a rare degree the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren and friends. He is occasionally playful and jocose in his manner, and enjoys society, of which he is very fond. His principal exercise and amusement consists in playing billiards, and he has told me, that he is never more happy than when enjoying, with skilful adversaries, a well-contested game of *poole*, after retiring to his drawing-room from a comfortable dinner, where his guests will be always sure to find the table lighted, and everything prepared and ready disposed for their amusement.

Civiale is a married man, and has an only child, a son of about twenty years of age, whom he is educating for the army, and who is now a pupil of the "Ecole Polytechnique."

At a recent election to fill a vacancy in the Royal Institute, Dr. Civiale was nominated, with Velpeau and Lallemand, and obtained, on the first ballot, one-fourth of the votes; he would probably have succeeded over any other candidate but Velpeau, who gained the election.

As an operator, Civiale undoubtedly surpasses any surgeon whom I have ever seen use instruments which have to be introduced into the bladder. What is occasionally so difficult, for even the most skilful, in his hands, appears to be the simplest and easiest thing imaginable. The catheter, or bougie, he introduces almost instantaneously, and frequently before

the spectator thinks that he has even commenced the operation ; and the largest of the different instruments which he uses appear to glide along the canal of their own accord, after being introduced into its orifice. He is always gentle, and never hurried in his motions, and takes much pains to impress on the students who follow his service, the necessity for great care and circumspection in the use of all their instruments, no matter how simple the operation in hand may be. His maxim is, *nequæ magna vi, sed leniter coganter*, and his experience and success prove that he is in the right. When operating, he is always cool and collected ; and whilst introducing his instrument, generally converses with the by-standers, and frequently with the patient himself, for the purpose of diverting his attention and producing relaxation, so as to facilitate its entrance. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he is remarkably kind to his patients, sympathizing with them, and endeavouring to support their courage. His dexterity in seizing the stone, after he has once succeeded in gaining an entrance into the bladder, equals his skill in introducing the instrument, for he rarely fails to find it immediately.

The instruments which he uses are the *brise-pierre à trois branches*, for exploring, in the first instance, and after the removal of the stone ; and the *brise-pierre fenêtré*, and that *à cullier* (Horteloups,) for breaking it ; the one or the other, according to the circumstances attending the individual case. For strictures, he employs the gum elastic bougie, and a conical one of wax, alternately.

I have said that he is the neatest and best operator that I have ever seen, and I would appeal to all who have had an opportunity of witnessing his dexterity, to confirm the assertion. Up to the present period, Civiale has operated for stone on more than *nine hundred patients*, and in most cases with confirmed success.

As a lecturer Doctor Civale gives satisfaction; his meaning is conveyed in proper language, and in a clear manner, and he continues to attract, as he has always done, a large class. He sometimes lectures at the bedside of the patient, where he makes remarks on the general and particular nature of the complaint with which each individual is affected, and sometimes in the lecture-room attached to the hospital, where he also operates in summer, and in fine weather.

As a writer, he is clear and instructive, using plain language, and giving the details of his vast experience, in a simple and unassuming manner; he has fallen, however, into the error of most of the French medical writers of the present day, who devote too much space to the reports of their cases, thus impairing to a certain extent, the value of their works, as scientific productions. He has published numerous memoirs, letters, cases and detached pieces, as well as the following works:

WORKS.

1. *Traité Pratique sur les Maladies des Organes Génito-Urinaires.* Paris, 1837-41-42. 3 vols., in

8vo., with plates. [This is Civiale's general treatise on diseases of the genito-urinary organs; the 1st volume is devoted to the consideration of the urethra and its maladies, stricture in particular; the 2d volume embraces the diseases of the neck of the bladder, and those of the prostate gland; and the 3d is appropriated to the investigation of such maladies as belong to the bladder. These are excellent practical treatises, and contain numerous highly interesting cases which have occurred in the public and private practice of the author.]

2. *Traité de l'Affection Calculeuse, ou Recherches sur la Formation, les Causes, les Signes, et les Effets Pathologiques, de la Pierre ou de la Gravelle; Suivi d'un essai de statistique sur cette maladie.* Paris, 1838. In 8vo.

3. *Du Traitement Médical et Préservatif de la Pierre et de la Gravelle; Suivi d'un Mémoire sur les Calculs de Cystine.* Paris, 1840. In 8vo. [In this work the author indicates, 1st, what should be the course of medical treatment in cases of gravel, or of very small stones; 2d, what should be done when the stone cannot be destroyed by surgical means; 3d, what is the best preservative treatment both to arrest its formation and prevent the recurrence of stone; and 4th, what effect may be produced upon a stone in the bladder, by pharmaceutical and chemical means.]

4. *Lettres sur la Lithotritie.* Paris, 1827 to 1837. [A series of five letters on the subject of Lithotripsy,

addressed to Dupuytren, V. Kern, &c., and containing many interesting particulars connected with the subject.]

5. *Nouvelles considérations sur la Rétention d'Urine, Suivi d'un traité sur les Calculs Urinaires, et la possibilité d'en opérer la destruction sans l'Opération de la Taille.* Paris, 1823. In 8vo. [His first publication, already alluded to above.]

6. *De la Lithotritie ou Broiement de la Pierre dans la Vessie.* Paris, 1826. In 8vo., with plates. [This work, which is dedicated by permission, to the King, contains a full and minute account of the then new operation of Lithotripsy, together with the first experiments on the subject which had been made by the author.]

7. *Parallèle des divers moyens de traiter les Calculeux.* Paris, 1836. 1 vol., in 8vo., with three plates. [An historical notice of Lithotripsy and Cystotomy, with the *modus operandi* and indications for both operations, followed by a parallel, or examination of their comparative advantages.]

The following memoirs and notices were read by Dr. Civiale to the Royal Institute and to the Academy of Medicine, between the years 1823 and 1843. They will be found in the "Comptes-rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences" and in the "Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Médecine."

8. *Quelques détails sur un Lithontriptique.*

9. *Mémoire sur un Lithotripteur, ou Nouveau moyen de détruire la Pierre dans la Vessie sans l'Opération de la Taille.* Institute, 1824.

10. *Exposé Théorique et Pratique de la Lithotritie.* 1825.

11. *Notice sur quelques Modifications de la Lithotomie.* Academy of Medicine, 1826.

12. *Mémoire sur les resultats obtenus par la Lithotritie et sur la reproduction de la Pierre.* Institute, 1828.

13. *Note sur le Catarrhe Vesical chez le Vieillard.* Institute, 1829.

14. *Remarques sur la Cystotomie Hypogastrique.* Institute, 1830.

15. *Mémoire sur les Calculs dans l'Urètre.* Academy of Medicine, 1830.

16. *Note sur un cas de Chirurgie très Complicqué.* Institute, 1832.

17. *Recherches de Statistique sur l'Affection Calculieuse.* Institute, 1833.

18. *Remarques sur la Lithotritie.* Academy of Medicine, 1834.

19. *Mémoire sur le Spasm et les Névralgies de l'Urètre.* Institute, 1834.

20. *Notes sur les Fongus de la Vessie.* Institute, 1834.

21. *Considérations sur les Vessies à Cellules.* 1836.

22. *Note sur l'Expulsion Spontanée des Calculs Urinaires.* Institute, 1836.

23. *Mémoire sur les Rétrécissements Organiques de l'Urètre,* 1837.

24. *Note sur les Noyaux de diverses natures qui servent de base aux Calculs Urinaires.* 1838.

25. *Mémoire sur les Calculs de Cystine.* 1838.

26. *Remarques sur le traitement Médical de la Gravelle.* Institute, 1839.

27. *Mémoire sur les Brides ou Barrières au Col de la Vessie.* Institute, 1841.

28. *Mémoire sur les Fausses-Routes au Col de la Vessie.* Institute, 1841.

29. *Remarques sur l'Hématurie.* 1841.

30. *Mémoire sur la Stagnation de l'Urine.* 1841.

31. *Note sur le Cancer de la Vessie.* 1841.

32. *Observations sur les Abscesses dans l'épaisseur des parois Vésicales.* Institute, 1841.

33. *Lettre sur l'Extraction de corps étrangers accidentellement introduits dans la Vessie.* Gazette Médicale, 1841, p. 744.

34. *Remarques sur la Cautérisation de l'Urètre.* Academy of Medicine. 1842.

Civiale is now preparing for publication a general and detailed "History of Lithotripsy."

CLOQUET.

None of the Paris surgeons have been more indebted to the Institution of the Concours for their professional success than Monsieur Cloquet. Without influence or interest of any kind, he has been able, through its means, to make known his talents, and to establish his claims to public notice.

A household officer of the unfortunate Louis XVI., his father was deprived at the great revolution, together with all the other dependants of the King, of his situation in the palace, and compelled to seek a support for his family in the exercise of his talents as a draftsman, in which art he was a proficient. This was, in all probability, a fortunate occurrence for his son, Monsieur Jules, who was compelled, at a very early age, to assist his parent in his lessons, and in the preparation of his pieces. He thus acquired that tact and skill with his pencil, which has since been of such inestimable service to him.

At first only a modeller in wax, he rose by regular gradations to attain a position of importance in the faculty of Paris, and finally, by continued industry to reach the goal, and establish himself as a member of the same distinguished body by which he had formerly been employed; and he is now looked upon as one of the best informed and most experienced of the surgeons of Paris.

Jules Cloquet was born at Paris, on the 28th of December, 1790. His father was Interpreting Secretary to the King for the oriental languages, a post which he had filled for many years, and from which he derived a comfortable and independent support for his family.

On the breaking out of the terrible revolution of '89, when the King was seized and imprisoned, such of his adherents as were not more harshly treated, were deprived of their places and the revenues arising from them. Monsieur Cloquet, amongst the rest, was thus left destitute, and with a family of four children, was compelled to seek a precarious subsistence by teaching drawing, and completing plans and charts for architects and surveyors. He is said to have been a thorough master of the art, of which he was always fond, and which he had studied in youth with the intention of making it his profession.

Jules was the second son, and youngest of the family. He inherited his father's taste for the pencil, and with a little practice, was able, at an early age, to render him important assistance in filling up his sketches and completing the rougher drafts.

Estimating at its full value the advantage of a good education, the elder Cloquet made every effort to render that of his children as complete as possible, and spared no expense that his limited means would admit in procuring them this inestimable benefit.

Jules was first sent to the "Ecole Centrale," then a flourishing institution, and one of the best preparatory schools in France. After remaining here for a

short time, he was transferred to that of "Saint-Barbe," an academy for advanced pupils, and finally to the "Lycée Napoléon," where he completed the higher branches of his education.

He left college at the age of fifteen years, without having yet determined as to what profession he should select. The family conclave recommended that he should enter the "Ecole Polytechnique," to prepare for the army; this he at first consented to do, but finding that by the arrangement he should be separated from his family, to which he was warmly attached, and with which he was desirous of remaining, he suddenly altered his determination, and at once concluded to study medicine.

Having entered as private pupil with Duméril, he devoted his attention particularly to anatomy, which enabled him, in 1807, to gain, by the Concours, the place of "Elève" to the school of artificial anatomy of Rouen. After obtaining the sanction of the minister of the interior, to his appointment, he proceeded in 1807, by his direction, to Rouen, and entered at once upon the discharge of the duties connected with his appointment. His success at Rouen, where he remained for two years, and his great skill in making preparations, gained him the situation of modeller to the medical faculty of Paris, with which appointment, he likewise obtained, by a special decree of the Emperor, an exemption from the conscription—an advantage enjoyed by but very few young men, as it generally required the strongest exertion and

great interest, to obtain what was always reluctantly granted by Napoleon.

After serving in the capacity of modeller until 1814, he prepared himself and gained by the Concours, the place of externe to the Civil Hospitals, and likewise some of the prizes of the "Ecole Pratique."

His means being slender, and feeling that he was prepared to do so, he determined to contest for a reception into the school as a member on the free list of Cabanis,* which he succeeded in doing in the manner prescribed by the faculty, viz.: the public Concours.

Soon after this, and indeed before his medical education was fully completed, he won in the same honourable and creditable way the places of "Aide d'Anatomie" and "Prosector" to the faculty, the duties of which offices he performed in the most satisfactory manner.

After another public contest, he was selected as assistant surgeon to the *Hôpital Saint-Louis*, and made "Agrégé" to the faculty.

In the year 1819, he contended for the place of "Chef des travaux anatomiques," which was awarded to his competitor, Breschet. On this occasion, however, the faculty were for a long time undecided which of the two candidates to select, inasmuch as

* Dr. Cabanis made provision in his will for defraying the expenses of four students of medicine, to be selected annually after a rigorous examination.

both were equally well prepared to discharge the duties of the office. It is generally admitted that Breschet's age (he was six years older than Cloquet) turned the balance in his favour. The faculty manifested its satisfaction at his examination, by retaining him as its prosector for a period of two years, beyond the usual time.

He was successful in his first attempt for a professorship, and gained, again by the Concours, that of clinical surgery at the *Hôpital des Cliniques*, in 1831, and here he continued to deliver lectures regularly until within the last few months, when he has been compelled to travel for the benefit of his health. His arrangements at the hospital were excellent, and his time so divided as to enable him to give a regular clinical lecture three times a week, immediately after his visit to the wards; and on the alternate mornings to examine and prescribe for out-door patients, always, however, in the presence of the class, before which he discussed freely the nature of the diseases met with, and explained every thing to his pupils, frequently calling on them to assist him, and form a diagnosis for themselves.

Cloquet enjoys an extensive and valuable practice, and is frequently called in consultation, particularly in cases of diseases of women, to which subject he has paid much attention. He lives comfortably, in a fashionable part of Paris, where he is surrounded by an interesting family, and large circle of friends.

He has invented a surprising number of instruments, and modified others, so as to render them bet-

ter suited to the purposes for which they were intended.

In 1818, and 1820, he gained two prizes, which had been proposed by the Academy of Sciences, each of some value.

He has deposited in the museum of the faculty numerous preparations, and handsome wax models; and in the museum Dupuytren, as many as 130 pieces of pathological anatomy, intended principally to illustrate the varieties of hernia.

Cloquet will ever be a favourite in this country, from the circumstance of his having been the warm friend and medical adviser of La Fayette, an account of whose last moments, and private life, he has given in a series of interesting letters, addressed to one of our countrymen. He was formerly somewhat disposed to act the part of a politician, but now not even his opinions on political subjects are known; he is generally supposed, however, to be liberal in his ideas.

He is at present Professor of Clinical Surgery in the faculty of Paris, a consulting surgeon to the King, surgeon to the *Hôpital des Cliniques*, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and of the Philomatic Society of Paris, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berlin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Medical Society of Philadelphia, of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York, of the Lexington Medical Society, of the Imperial Academy of Wilna, of the Academic Medical Societies of Marseilles, Brussels, etc. etc.

As an operator, Cloquet is considered to be more

successful than most of his cotemporaries ; he is cool and collected, and uses his knife with much dexterity. He is always kind and affectionate to his patients, often exhibiting much feeling for their sufferings, in consequence of which they become warmly attached to him, and his wards are always well filled. During his absence from the city, his duties at the hospital are discharged by Messieurs Malgaigne and Hypolite Larrey, the son of Baron Larrey, who has likewise a service of his own, at the military hospital of the Val-de-Grace.

The personal appearance of Professor Cloquet is favourable ; he is a man of medium height and size, and possesses a fine head, and a countenance expressive of intelligence and mirthful humour ; he is open and cheerful in his manner, and the life of a social circle, when his numerous avocations permit him to participate in the pleasures of society. He is one of the very few foreign surgeons, who think highly enough of American authorities to quote them, which he frequently does—speaking, on such occasions, with the greatest respect and kindness of the distinguished scientific men of our country.

As a writer, Cloquet is clear and concise, without being remarkable for elegance of style or beauty of language.

His works are numerous, and many of them illustrated by beautiful and accurate plates, copied from drawings taken by himself from nature. The folio edition of his “Anatomie de l’Homme” is probably the most elegant anatomical work that has ever been

published ; and but for the high price at which the publishers are obliged to sell it, would be much more extensively known than it now is.

WORKS.

1. *Recherches Anatomiques sur les Hérnies de l'Abdomen.* Paris, 1814. In 4to., with four plates.

2. *Recherches Pathologiques sur les Causes et l'Anatomie des Hérnies Abdominales.* Paris, 1819. In 4to., with 8 plates.

3. *De la Squélétopée ou de la Préparation des Os et de la Construction des Squélettes.* In 4to. Paris.

4. *Mémoire sur l'Influence des Efforts sur les organes renfermés dans la Poitrine et les Hérnies du Poumon.* Paris, 1820.

5. *Mémoire sur les Fractures par contre-coup de la Mâchoire Supérieure.* In 8vo., with plates.

6. *Mémoire sur la Membrane Pupillaire, et la formation du petit cercle artériel de l'Iris.* Read to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and published in 4to., with one plate.

7. *Mémoire sur l'Existence et la Disposition des voies Lacrymales dans les Serpens.* In 4to., 1 plate.

8. *Mémoire sur l'Anatomie des vers Intestinaux.* In 4to., with 8 plates.

9. *An in curanda oculi suffusione lentis Crystallinæ extractio hujus depressione præstantior?* 1824, in 4to.

10. *Anatomie de l'Homme, ou Description et Figures Lithographées de toutes les parties du Corps.* 5 vols.,

in folio, with 300 plates. [His great work alluded to above.]

11. *Mémoire sur les Perforations Spontanées des Intestins, et des Accidents qui en sont la suite.*

12. *Sur la Scorbut qui se développe localement chez les malades affectés de Fractures.*

13. *Sur les Tumeurs des Membranes Synoviales nommées Ganglions.*

14. *Sur l'Entérotome.* [His instrument for facilitating the opening of the intestinal canal in autopsies.]

15. In Dictionary, in 25 vols., the articles, *Amputation. Fracture. Cataracte. Plaie. Pessarie. Nécrose. Carie*, etc. etc.

16. *Manuel d'Anatomie du Corps Humain.* In 4to. 52 numbers, containing 312 plates. [A quarto edition of his large folio work on anatomy.]

17. *Mémoire sur les Calculs et les voies Urinaires.* Read to the Academy of Sciences in 1820.

18. *Souvenirs sur la vie privée du Général Lafayette.* Paris, 1836. In 8vo. [This work comprises a series of letters, addressed by Cloquet to Mr. Townsend, of Albany, and was first published in this country.]

DUBOIS.

The name of Antoine Dubois, the father of the subject of the present notice, has been rendered familiar to most professional readers from the circumstance of his being frequently spoken of, and quoted by medical writers, as the distinguished Accoucheur of the periods of the Empire and Restoration, and one of the highest French authorities on midwifery. The reputation and great popularity of the father rendered the early advancement of his son a matter of ease and certainty ; his own merits assisted in gaining for him, subsequently, the distinguished and important situations which he now occupies.

Paul-Antoine is one of the “ many children of his father,” who were so numerous, as to have gained for their worthy and most excellent progenitor, the significant and distinguishing title of *Dubois prolifique*, by which he was formerly as well known in Paris as by the more common one of “ le bon Dubois.” Paul was born at Paris, on the 7th of December, 1795, and on attaining a suitable age, was despatched to the Academy of Rennes, where he was entered as an ordinary pupil. Having remained a short time at Rennes, he was transferred to the “ Lycée Napoléon,” where he spent the greater part of his youth, and completed his classical and general education. He passed through college with credit, but without having

distinguished himself as the possessor of brilliant, or even more than very ordinary talents.

In the year 1815, when twenty years of age, he commenced the study of medicine at Paris, and as a private pupil of his father, who prepared him in a short time to contend for the places of "Externe" and "Interne" in the hospitals, which he succeeded in gaining on the first trials ; he remained attached to the hospital service for three years, during which period he had frequent opportunities afforded him for prosecuting practically the study of midwifery, then, as it has continued since to be, his favourite branch of the profession.

Having succeeded in obtaining his degree a year before the expiration of the time usually required for study, viz. in 1818, he was soon after appointed assistant, or second surgeon to the "Maison Royale de Santé," where his father presided as first medical officer. After serving for two years at the hospital just named, he was selected and appointed to the post of assistant professor in the school and hospital of "la Maternité," where he resided for some time as "Chef de clinique," and exercised himself thoroughly in all the complicated as well as simple manipulations of midwifery, by participating in and assisting at most of the accouchements. In 1823, he was appointed "Agrége" to the faculty of medicine; and, in 1825, replaced his father as full professor and surgeon-accoucheur to the Maternité.

A vacancy having occurred in 1832, in the section

of Surgical Pathology of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Monsieur Paul-Dubois was selected to fill it.

At the period of the reorganization of the medical faculty in 1830, immediately after the revolution, Dubois was chosen for the obstetrical chair; since then he has taken the professorship of clinical midwifery, and Doctor Moreau has succeeded him in the one which he formerly occupied.

Dubois is a man of considerable merit, and one of the most experienced accoucheurs of the day; he shares with Monsieur Moreau all the most important and valuable midwifery practice of Paris, and is frequently sent for to a great distance to attend cases occurring in the families of wealthy and distinguished individuals. He is at present president of the Royal Academy of Medicine, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Professor of Clinical Midwifery in the Paris Faculty, Physician-Accoucheur to the "*Hôpital des Cliniques*," Surgeon-Accoucheur to the "*Maternité*," and Member of some of the leading Medical Societies of the Capital, and of several foreign Academies.

In figure, Monsieur Dubois is of the ordinary height, and of rather spare habit; the expression of his countenance is pleasant, and he possesses a fine eye; his manners are cold and formal at first, but on a short acquaintance will be found soft, gentle, and agreeable; in the sick room he is rather staid and reserved in his manner, and never allows any circumstance to overcome his habitual and settled gravity. He lives on the south side of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the School of Medicine and the hospital to which

he is attached, and in an Hôtel which is said to have been presented to his father by the Emperor Napoleon, as a fee, upon the occasion of the birth of the young king of Rome. He has succeeded in making, by his conciliatory manner and unobtrusive, quiet demeanor, many warm friends, who are entirely devoted to his interests.

Monsieur Dubois is a good lecturer, and operates well in such cases as require him to have recourse to the use of instruments. He has as yet written no large work, and the small number of his literary productions which have been published present no remarkable features. A treatise on midwifery, recently brought out in Paris, and about being translated in this country, contains most of his ideas in regard to obstetrics.

WORKS.

1. *Mémoire sur les avantages de la réunion immédiate des plaies après les Amputations.* Gazette des Hôpitaux.

2. *Mémoire sur l'Auscultation appliqué à l'étude de la grossesse.* Archives Générales de Médecine. [This is a plain but excellent memoir on obstetrical auscultation, and points out very clearly the advantages to be derived from the use of the stethoscope in medico-legal as well as in ordinary cases of pregnancy.]

3. *Mémoire sur quelques Déterminations Instinctives du Fœtus Humain.* Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Médecine.

4. *Que Convient-il de faire dans les cas de Rétrécisse-*

ment du bassin? [Thesis for the Concours for the chair of clinical midwifery, in which he indicates what means should be resorted to in cases of deformed pelvis.]

5. *Mémoire sur le mécanisme de l'accouchement naturel dans les Présentations de la Tête.* "Journal des Connaissances Médico-Chirurgicales."

GERDY.

As one of the professors of the School of Medicine, and a hospital surgeon of some distinction, Monsieur Gerdy is entitled to be classed amongst the more eminent of the French surgeons. He is a native of the village of Loches in the department of Aube, where he was born on the first of May, 1797, and received the name of his father, Pierre-Nicolas. He commenced the study of medicine at Paris, in 1813, which, after being interrupted for a time on account of his having to return suddenly to his native town, on the occasion of the loss of a near relative, was recommenced in the following year, and prosecuted steadily until 1815, when, the troubles of the period induced him to suspend again his courses, and enter as a volunteer into a corps of artillery, with which he practised during several months, (without however engaging in active field duty) or until the receipt at Paris of the news of the battle of Waterloo, which, by putting an end to the disastrous war in which France was engaged, left the numerous volunteers for her defence again at liberty to prosecute their various civil avocations.

† In 1816 Monsieur Gerdy gained the anatomical prize awarded by the faculty to the best dissector amongst the students, and immediately afterwards, though only twenty years of age, undertook to deliver a course of lectures at the hospital of la Charité

upon the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology. These lectures brought him into notice, and probably paved the way for his gaining the appointment of "Aide d'Anatomie," which he received in the course of the year following. He graduated in 1823, and very shortly afterwards gained a position in the medical faculty as "Agrége," or assistant professor.

In 1825, his career as a surgeon commenced, by his receiving an appointment from the Directors of the Civil Hospitals, to take charge of a small service at "la Pitié." From this hospital he was transferred, in 1830, to that of "Saint-Louis," whence he was soon after removed to "la Charité," and placed in charge of the extensive service with which he is still entrusted. About the period of his appointment to "Saint-Louis," he was induced, by his friends, to become a candidate for the professorship of Anatomy, vacant in the Paris School of Fine Arts; he underwent an examination for the place, and it was generally thought that he would receive the appointment; but owing, it is said, to the great influence and successful interest of one of the members of the Board of Directors, the place was given to that gentleman's nephew; and although Monsieur Gerdy was joined by all the students in a remonstrance and petition to the Minister of the Interior to have the place put up for public contest, he was unable to accomplish any change in the order of things as established in that institution.

His former defeat stimulated him to make great

exertions to qualify himself to compete for the next situation that should become vacant; and in 1833, after a very brilliant Concours, in which he contended against several talented competitors, he was nominated for the professorship of External Pathology in the Paris faculty. The nomination having been confirmed by the Minister of Public Instruction, he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, to which he has continued ever since to pay the most devoted attention.

Monsieur Gerdy is a clear lecturer and a good writer; he is also considered as high authority as a consulting surgeon, but is not a skilful operator; hence he is rarely called upon to operate out of his own hospital. Being wholly independent of his profession, he does not resort to the usual means for obtaining private practise. He is popular with the students and amongst some members of the profession, but his blunt character and rough manners, added to a sarcastic disposition, have made for him many enemies. He is undoubtedly a man of great talent and uncommon industry; his course on some occasions, however, is injudicious; and his ill-timed and useless opposition to measures approved by the majority of his colleagues of the faculty and fellow-members of the academy, serves to keep up old animosities, and occasions censure even from disinterested spectators.

Doctor Gerdy is as equally at home on most other branches of science as in surgery, and the course pursued by him some two years since at the Royal

Academy,* together with the masterly manner in which he treated the difficult subject under discussion, showed him to be a profound chemist and close reasoner, as well as an independent and eloquent speaker.

The general appearance of Monsieur Gerdy is not at all prepossessing; he is tall and thin, and his countenance generally wears a soured and discontented look—occasioned, probably, by the numerous, and often unjust attacks, which are constantly made upon him. He is at present Professor of External Pathology in the Paris faculty, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a surgeon to the hospital of “la Charité,” and member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and other medical societies.

WORKS.

1. *Physiologie Médicale, Didactique et Critique*. [This work was commenced as far back as 1832, and is not yet completed; it is to comprise eight parts, only two of which have been published; the third part is now in press.]

2. *Essai d'Analyse et de Classification naturelle des Phénomènes de la Vie*. Paris, 1823. In 8vo.

3. *Mémoire sur l'Influence du froid sur l'économie animale*. Paris, 1830. In 8vo.

4. *Anatomie des Formes Extérieures à l'usage des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Dessinateurs*. Paris, 1830.

* Discussion on Flandin and Dangers' modification of the apparatus of Marsh, for the detection of poisoning by arsenic.

[This work is intended for the use of sculptors and artists alone.]

5. *Traité des Bandages et Appareils.* Paris, 1838. [An admirable treatise on bandaging and minor surgery, which has reached its second edition.]

6. *Des Polypes et de leur Traitement.* In 8vo. Paris, 1838. [This work is rendered remarkable from the immense number of cases which the author has collected together.]

7. *Récherches sur l'Organisation du Cœur.* Journal Complémentaire des Sciences Médicales.

8. *Récherches sur l'Organisation de la Langue.* [Read to the Academy of Medicine in 1821]

9. *Analyse détaillé de l'Histoire de la Santé et des influences dites Hygiéniques.* Paris, 1827. In 8vo.

10. *Mémoire sur la Sensation du Tact et sur les Sensations Cutanées.* [Read to the Royal Academy last summer.]

GUÉRIN.

Besides being the principal editor of the well known periodical the *Gazette Médicale* of Paris, and a special surgeon to the *Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, Doctor Jules Guérin has within the last few years attracted the attention of the profession by his successful treatment of various deformities of the shape, and by his introduction into practice of the now well established method of sub-cutaneous section.

He is a native of Belgium, having been born on the 11th of March, 1801, at Boussu, a small town of the province of Hainault, in that country. His classical education was conducted at Louvain, where he remained until the year 1821, when he set out for Paris, with the view of commencing his medical studies in that capital. Soon after his arrival, he had the good fortune to fall in with, and make a friend of, the celebrated Chaussier, who took him as a private pupil, and exerted himself, in the kindest manner, to further the views of his young disciple.

He graduated in 1827. His Thesis, the first of his writings, and entitled, "*de l'Observation en Médecine*," attracted some attention, and was highly eulogized. Being fond of writing, and very familiar with the use of his pen, the young graduate sought to attach himself to some journal in the capacity of an assistant editor ; fortune favoured his inclinations, and Doctor

Miguel, the editor of the *Gazette de Santé*, having died in 1828, he assumed the direction of his journal, which was the oldest medical paper published in France, having been established in the year 1773. The circulation of this journal increased under the direction of its new editor, and in the year 1830 it was enlarged, published under a new form, and its name changed to that of "*Gazette Médicale de Paris*," since which period it has continued to flourish to an almost unprecedented extent. It is now considered to be the best medical journal published on the Continent, and numbers amongst its contributors most of the distinguished literary men of Europe.

From the commencement of his professional career, Dr. Guérin directed his attention particularly to the study and examination of the diseases and deformities of the osseous system, and, in 1837, he had awarded to him, by the Academy of Sciences, the great surgical prize of *ten thousand francs*, which had been offered for the best treatise on "Orthopedy."*

In the year 1839, the Council of Hospitals established at the *Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, a special service for the treatment of deformities, and placed Monsieur Guérin at its head. In the month of August of the same year, he commenced a course of clinical

* The immense work presented by Monsieur Guérin on this occasion has never been published ; it comprised *sixteen folio volumes* and *five hundred* original drawings. The author had been seven years in preparing it.

lectures on this branch of surgery, which he has continued ever since to deliver twice a week.

Dr. Guérin stands high in Paris as a good practical surgeon for the treatment of such deformities as he has devoted his attention to; he, however, is far from being popular with many of his professional brethren, and the circumstance of his attending to a speciality, and keeping a private hospital, will always prevent his attaining an elevated position amongst general surgeons.

His success in the treatment of minor and simple deformities is very fair, and his apparatus and machines are most ingenious, and beautifully fabricated; his desire, however, to ensure to himself all the advantages of his improvements, by refusing to allow his apparatus to be copied for the use of other surgeons, detracts materially from the credit to which he would otherwise be entitled as their inventor, and is unworthy of his reputation and standing.

I have repeatedly seen Dr. Guérin operate, both in simple and in very complicated cases; in the former he is successful, although not very dexterous; in the latter he evinces a perfect knowledge of anatomy, and a boldness not surpassed, if equalled by any modern surgeon. As it is my intention to give in another work, a synopsis of French surgery, which will embrace an account of his principal operations, I shall only state here in proof of the above assertion, that I have seen him divide *all the muscles* around the hip joint, in a case of congenital luxation of the femur, and he has in one instance and at the

same sitting, made as many as *forty-four* sections of the muscles and tendons of the arm and hand.*

Dr. Guérin is not particularly interesting as a lecturer. The subject on which he discourses however, being very important, and his facilities for demonstration great, he succeeds always in attracting a respectable class.

His celebrated orthopedic establishment at the old chateau of "la Mûette," at Passy, near Paris, is the most extensive and best conducted in France. It is generally filled with children, presenting the most complicated deformities, in every degree and variety, and is provided with proper accommodation for the patients, extensive grounds, and large apartments appropriated and fitted up for in-door gymnastic exercises.

Whether Doctor Guérin is entitled to the credit which he claims, of having been the first to conceive and apply the new method of operating by subcutaneous section or not, he certainly has been the means of introducing it into practice, and of so generalizing the principle as to render its application very extensive.

Monsieur Guérin is rather tall, and not very stout; his face is small and short, and the features well marked; the countenance, however, usually wears an expression by no means indicative of benevolence of character or mildness of disposition; his manners are occasionally *brusque*, but generally mild and dignified.

* The celebrated case of Monsieur Doubovistki.

He is a man of considerable natural talent, and unequalled perseverance and industry.

About twelve months since Monsieur Guérin was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, previous to which he had received from the King the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

WORKS.

1. *Mémoire sur les Déviations Simulées de la colonne vertébrale et les moyens de les distinguer des Déviations Pathologiques.*

2. *Mémoire sur l'extension Sigmoide et la flexion dans les déviations latérales de l'Epine.*

3. *Mémoire sur une Nouvelle Méthode de traitement du Torticolis Ancien.* [A second memoir on the same subject, was read by him to the Academy of Sciences, in 1840.]

4. *Mémoire sur l'étiologie générale des Pieds-Bots congénitaux.*

5. *Mémoire sur les variétés anatomiques du Pied-Bot congénital.*

6. *Mémoire sur les caracteres généraux du Rachitisme.*

7. *Vues générales sur l'étude Scientifique et Pratique des Difformités du Système Osseux.*

8. *Mémoire sur l'etiologie générale des Déviations Latérales de l'Epine, par rétraction musculaire active.*

9. *Recherches sur les Luxations Congénitales.* [Most of these memoirs were read to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1839 and 1840. They contain the authors views with regard to the nature and treatment

of the subjects to which they are devoted. The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 9th, are excellent treatises.]

10. *Mémoire sur l'Electisme en Médecine.* 1831. Besides the above named memoirs Monsieur Guérin has written an immense number of short and detached pieces, most of which will be found in the Gazette Médicale.

JOBERT.

One of the first in point of consideration amongst the surgeons of Paris, Monsieur Jobert, like most of his contemporaries, is indebted wholly to his own industry and perseverance for his professional success. He stands at the head of what may be termed the present generation of surgeons, for he is undoubtedly the first of the second or middle aged class, and holds rank, in the opinion of many, with the oldest and most experienced.

He was born in the year 1803, at the village of Lamballe, (hence, to distinguish him from others of the same name, he is known as Jobert de Lamballe,) in the south of France, where he likewise acquired the elementary branches of his education. No sooner was he discharged from his collegiate courses, than he decided to study medicine, and immediately entered himself as a private pupil to a country practitioner, who resided in the vicinity of his native village, and who was in the habit of receiving two or three pupils as assistants.

After remaining a year or two with his worthy preceptor, his liking for the profession increased, and he became anxious to get to Paris, to complete his studies. The indigent circumstances of his family presented what would have been an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of his wishes, had it not been for an excellent neighbour and friend, who

generously volunteered to advance the sums that might be required by him for the completion of his education in the capital.

Thus provided, he set out for Paris in the year 1819, where he arrived in safety, and made such diligent use of his time, as to qualify himself for admission into the Civil Hospitals as Externe, in one year after; and, in 1822, he was nominated, by the Judges of the Concours, as Interne.

After this, his progress was rapid, and he gained successively, and always by the Concours, the places of—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----|------|
| Aide d'Anatomie to the Faculty, | in | 1825 |
| Prosector, | " | 1827 |
| Agrégé to the Faculty, | " | 1828 |
| Surgeon to the Bureau Central, | " | 1828 |
| Surgeon to the <i>Hôpital St. Louis</i> , | " | 1830 |

In 1841, he was received, by a vote of eighty-five out of one hundred and twenty, as member of the section for External Pathology, of the Royal Academy of Medicine.

At the period of the Revolution of July, Jobert was appointed, with Dupuytren, surgeon to the temporary hospital which had been erected at Saint-Cloud; and here he had the opportunity of observing numerous cases of gun-shot wounds, which served as a basis for the large work which he soon afterwards published, entitled *Traité des plaies par armes à feu*. Shortly after the publication of this treatise, he brought out his valuable composition on the subject of surgical diseases of the intestines, for which he

received from the Royal Institute a prize of two thousand francs.

Prior to his appointment as Surgeon to Saint-Louis, Monsieur Jobert delivered annually gratuitous courses of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery ; and whilst Agrégé, he was called on to discharge, temporarily, the duties of Professor Cruveilhier, who then occupied the chair of Descriptive Anatomy, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the faculty and class.

He continues now to deliver, during the spring and summer months, clinical lectures at his hospital, which are well attended and practical.

Dr. Jobert has distinguished himself as an operative surgeon, by his process for the treatment of wounds of the intestines, by approximation of the serous surfaces, and by his application of autoplasty to the radical cure of vesico-vaginal fistulæ—a process to which he has given the name of *Elitroplasty*.

He was likewise the first in France to practise the ligature of the carotid artery for an erectile tumour, (aneurism by anastomosis,) situated at the bottom of the orbit. The result was favourable, as the patient recovered.

Doctor Jobert has lately paid particular attention to the diseases of the uterus, in the treatment of some of which he is said to be particularly successful. In his hands, the application of the actual cautery for certain ulcerations of the neck of the womb, is attended with the most beneficial effects, as I have repeatedly witnessed the operation, and have been able,

in some instances, to follow up the cases so as to ascertain the results.

The disinterested devotion of Monsieur Jobert to the wounded, during the three days of the Revolution of July, 1830, gained for him the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, in which order he was soon after raised to the rank of Officer, and likewise the "Medal of July." He is now member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, a Consulting Surgeon to the King, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Surgeon to the Hospital Saint-Louis, Agrégé to the Faculty, Member of the Société Médico-Pratique, and of the Société Anatomique of Paris, &c. &c. &c.

Jobert is a remarkably fine looking man, in the prime and vigour of life; his carriage is erect, and his gate firm; he has black hair, and whiskers of the same colour, which he wears very large and under the chin; his figure is well formed, and his countenance intelligent and expressive; in a word, he possesses all the attributes of a favoured man. Notwithstanding all this, he is still a bachelor, nor is there any present prospect of his changing his condition. He is fond of society, and entertains his friends, of whom he has many, in an elegant and costly style. He is thought by many to be uncouth and rough in his manner. I am inclined to think, however, that this is the case only at his hospital, where it is assumed for purposes best known to himself; for in private, although occasionally a little quick, his manners are refined, and even elegant.

Jobert is one of the boldest operators that it has

ever been my lot to meet with ; he is, at the same time, quick and dexterous, and one of the best diagnosticians of the present day. His service at *Saint-Louis* is a large one ; he operates frequently, and on one morning of the week examines and prescribes for women affected with uterine complaints ; for these examinations he generally uses an ivory speculum. He enjoys a good private practice, which is rapidly increasing, and consequently becoming daily more lucrative.

Doctor Jobert is considered a fair writer, and he has published some valuable works, besides a large number of memoirs and notices, addressed to the different scientific bodies of the capital.

WORKS.

1. *Traité des plaies par armes à feu.* 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris. [This volume, which has been alluded to above, contains likewise the description of a new Speculum, and an article on Cauterisation.]

2. *Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales du Canal Intestinal.* 2 vols. in 8vo. Paris, 1832. [230 pages of the first and the whole of the second volumes of this work, are devoted to the consideration of the different varieties of hernia, on which subject it is one of the best treatises extant.]

3. *Etudes sur le Système Nerveux.* 2 vols. in 8vo. 1838.

[This work is divided into four parts, and embraces a general and particular examination of the nervous system, with experiments, and a treatise on

the surgical diseases of the nerves. It is gotten up with great care, and the experiments are many of them new, and all of them interesting.]

4. *Essai sur les Hémorrhoids.*

5. *Essai sur les Fractures de la jambe.*

6. *Essai sur les Amputations.*

7. *Essai sur l'Absorption.*

8. *Essai sur les épanchements de pus et de sang dans l'abdomen.*

[These Essays were his Theses for the various Concours in which he has been engaged.]

9. *Mémoire sur la disposition des Nérfs de l'Utérus.*

10. *Mémoire sur l'Invagination des Intestins.*

11. *Mémoire sur les Rétrécissements de l'Urètre.*

12. *Mémoire sur les Fistules Vesico-Vaginale.*

13. *Mémoire sur la Nécrose et la Trépanation.*

14. *Mémoire sur la Structure de l'Utérus.*

15. *Mémoire sur la Cystocèle Vaginale.*

16. *Mémoire sur la ligature de l'Artère Carotide Primitive.*

17. *Mémoire sur la ligature de l'Artère Poplitée.*

18. *Mémoire sur les Hémorrhagies après la taille latéralisée.*

[These Memoirs were read by their author to the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medicine. The two or three which I have examined, possess considerable merit.]

19. *Mémoire sur les Plaies et les Sutures de l'Œsophage.* Bibliothèque Médicale.

20. *Mémoire sur les Varices.*

21. *Mémoire sur la ligature des Artères et la sec-*

tion des Nérfs dans le Cancer. Bulletin de Thérapeutique.

22. *Mémoire sur le Traitement des Fissures à l'Anus et des Hémorrhoides.* Gazette Medicale, 1839, p. 385.

23. *Mémoire sur les Fistules Salivaires.*

24. *Mémoire sur les Plaies du Cœur.* Archives Générales de Médecine. 1839.

LARREY.

[The reader will find evidence in the following pages, that the present sketch was written sometime prior to the death of Baron Larrey ; otherwise, and without an explanation, it would seem out of place in being coupled with notices of living surgeons. I have determined to leave to it the space which it was originally intended to occupy, inasmuch as no one in America has, to my knowledge, attempted the biography of this accomplished officer and distinguished ornament of the medical profession, whose life was chequered with many remarkable and interesting incidents.]

Jean-Dominique Larrey was born in the month of July, 1766, at Beaudean, in the department of the "Hautes Pyrenées," a village of from 600 to 800 inhabitants, and about one mile distant from Bagnères de Bigorre. His parents were too poor to be able to give him an education in conformity to their wishes, and the only instruction which he received during his early youth, was from the worthy Abbé-de-Grasset, curate of the village, who, according to the custom in the smaller towns of France, afforded gratuitous instruction to the youths of his parish. It would seem that the young Larrey possessed a good voice, for he was early selected to form one of the choir of the village church. This brought him more immediately and constantly in communication with his preceptor, and thus enabled him to cultivate the friendship of

the former, who soon afforded him advantages for prosecuting his education, which he could not otherwise have obtained.

Whilst still very young, Larrey lost his father, and went to reside with an uncle at Toulouse. This uncle, Monsieur Alexis Larrey, was surgeon-in-chief to the hospital of *La Grave*, of that city, and it was under his auspices that our surgeon commenced and prosecuted his medical studies. A short residence at the hospital gave him a decided taste for the profession, to the study of which he determined to devote himself closely and without remission. His progress gave perfect satisfaction to his worthy uncle, who soon became proud of his nephew-pupil, and was disposed to render him every assistance in his power. Having remained at Toulouse until he was twenty-one years of age, the young student took an affectionate leave of his relative, and directed his steps towards Paris—then, as now, the general centre of attraction for all young men from the Provinces. Immediately on his arrival in the capital, he resorted to the Concours for the situation of a navy surgeon. He was successful on the first trial, and gained his appointment with much credit. Soon after receiving his commission, he learned that a frigate was being fitted out at Brest for an expedition to Newfoundland and the North American coast, and that the situation of surgeon-major to the vessel was to be contended for by the Concours. He immediately made up his mind to enter the lists ; and having returned to Paris, succeeded in obtaining the situation without

difficulty. The frigate was called *la Vigilante*, and she sailed from the harbour of Brest in July, 1787. The cruise lasted two years, and although no very important circumstance occurred during this period of time, Larrey had many opportunities of improving himself by study and observation. He was uncommonly successful also in his medical and surgical treatment; for it appears that, on the return of the frigate to France, it was found that only one from her whole complement was missing, and this individual was a common seaman, who had fallen overboard in a gale of wind and been drowned.

The vessel being paid off shortly after her arrival, Larrey returned to Paris, with the view of prosecuting his studies. Finding a Concours open, however, for the place of Interne to the *Hôtel des Invalides*, he contended for it, and succeeded in gaining the suffrages of his examiners. It was requisite, however, that his appointment should be confirmed by the Minister of War. This confirmation was withheld for a long time, and finally the situation was accorded to another. Mortified at the manifest injustice which he had sustained, no reason being alleged for refusing him the place, Larrey left Paris again for Brest, where he had scarcely arrived, ere he was recalled to engage in another Concours for a more important post, viz. : that of Second Surgeon to the Invalides. Again success attended him, and on this occasion he received a confirmation of his appointment from the proper authority. ..

He had remained but a short time at the Invalides when he was summoned to repair to the army, under General Luckner, in the capacity of a surgeon of the first class. Whilst with this army, he perceived that great difficulties and dangers attended the plan then in use for transferring the sick and wounded; this led him to investigate the subject, and the result was the invention of his *ambulances volantes*, (flying hospitals,) the plan for which he immediately presented to the Commander-in-Chief, and Commissary General. Being highly approved of, his suggestions were adopted, and being rewarded with a promotion, he took upon himself the personal direction of these *ambulances*, and carrying them up, on many occasions, even to the enemy's lines, succeeded in bringing off the wounded, at great personal risk.

In consequence of his exploits on these occasions, he received the highest encomiums, and most flattering notice, from General Beauharnais, who recommended him warmly in his reports to the National Convention.

In the year 1794, when only twenty-eight years of age, Larrey was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the army destined for the expedition against Corsica—the 14th army of the Republic. At this period, Napoleon commanded as General of Brigade the artillery of the same army, and here it was that commenced the acquaintance and friendship of these two individuals—a friendship, which lasted until the death of Bonaparte, and which will remain firmly rooted in the breast of Larrey, until he also shall have ended his life. After this first attempt against Corsica, which,

it is well known, was unsuccessful, Larrey was transferred to the army of the East Pyrenees, in which he held the same rank, viz. that of surgeon-in-chief; here he was present at the sieges of Roses and Figuières, and remained until peace was established with Spain, when he returned to France, and received orders to repair to Toulon. After a short respite, he was again sent into Corsica, to attend the second army, which had been directed against that island. The second defeat of the French arms, caused him to return again to Toulon, where he founded an anatomical and surgical school for the instruction of navy surgeons. Here he remained until 1796, discharging his duties as inspector of the military hospitals of Toulon and its vicinity, and principal lecturer at the school which he had founded.

About this period he was elected a Professor in the Military School of Val-de-Grace at Paris, to which he immediately repaired, and where he continued to discharge his duties, until summoned by Napoleon to the head of the medical staff of the "Army of Italy," with which he remained during the greater part of its interesting campaign. In 1798, he was ordered to repair again to Toulon, where he was soon after joined by his colleague Désgenettes, with whom, and in the capacity of surgeon-in-chief, he accompanied the great Egyptian expedition.

At Saint-Jean-d'Arc, his exertions were so great, and his attentions to the wounded so unremitting, that Napoleon accorded him, as an evidence of his satisfaction, and as a recompense for a slight wound

which he had received, the sum of two thousand francs.*

A flattering compliment was paid him after the battle of Aboukir, where he received from the hands of his general a sword of honour, for having operated, on the field and during the heat of the action, upon one of his most distinguished commanders, (Fugières,)[†] who, though in the greatest danger, was saved by prompt and judicious treatment, and lived for several years after. This sword was a costly and valuable one—indeed, that used by Fugières himself—on the blade of which was afterwards engraved, by order of the Emperor, the words “Aboukir et Larrey.”[‡]

After the siege of Alexandria, our surgeon was so hard pressed for provisions for his sick and wounded, that he was obliged to have his horses killed, which enabled him to concoct a tolerable soup for them. His escape from the plague, whilst the army was at Jaffa, was almost miraculous. Although constantly engaged in attending on those affected with it, and even making *post-mortem* examinations, he was one

* Bonaparte being an eye-witness of his surgeon's zeal on the occasion of the battle of Saint-Jean-d'Arc, and seeing him dismounted, gave up his own horse, and directed him, with all those of his suite, to be placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-in-Chief, for his own use, and for the purpose of assisting in the removal of the wounded soldiers.

[†] This operation was an amputation at the shoulder-joint.

[‡] Larrey has ever regretted the loss of this, to him, invaluable gift, which was taken from him at Waterloo, and never restored.

of the very few who resisted the ravages of the disease. In the space of two months, he lost fourteen surgeons, eleven apothecaries, three physicians, and all the nurses originally attached to his hospitals.

In 1802 he returned to France, and was immediately afterwards appointed head surgeon to the "Consul's guard." Whilst on duty at the Invalides, in 1804, he was one of the first to receive from the Emperor the cross of "Officer" of the Legion of Honour.

In the year 1805 he obtained an appointment, with a further promotion, and the title of "Inspector General of the Medical Service of all the Armies," and at the same time was called on to act as Surgeon-in-Chief to the Imperial Guard, which he attended in nearly all the campaigns of Germany, Prussia, and Spain. During these campaigns he was frequently reduced to eating horse-flesh himself, with his patients; and on one occasion, having no salt for their soup, he is said to have made quite a savory seasoning, the principal ingredient of which was gunpowder.

Owing to his exertions in favour of the wounded at the battle of Austerlitz, he was near being taken prisoner. His meritorious conduct on this occasion was rewarded by promotion to a Commandership in the Legion of Honour. The goodness of his heart and benevolence of his disposition led Larrey to treat all his patients alike. He made no distinction between enemies and friends. The only requisite to his acquaintance, and to obtaining his kind interest, was to be ill or wounded, and stand in need of assistance.

Thus all sufferers, whether Frenchmen or foes, obtained an equal share of his care and attention. His philanthropy was at one time near costing him his life ; for, whilst attending some English soldiers in Spain, affected with typhus fever, he took the disease himself, and was near falling a victim to it.

After the battle of Wagram, Larrey was created a Baron of the Empire, and received, along with the title, five thousand francs in money. By a decree of 1812, he was made Surgeon-in-Chief to the "Grand Army," as that destined for the North was called, which he accompanied to Russia, and followed during the whole of its disastrous campaign, retaining his situation until the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814.

His attachment to the person of Bonaparte was very great, and he was most anxious to accompany him in his exile to Elba ; but, on tendering his services and making known his wishes, the Emperor refused at once to allow the sacrifice, adding, " You belong to the army, sir, and it is your duty to follow it ; it is not, however, without regret, Monsieur Larrey, that I separate myself from you."

This warm attachment to Napoleon was reciprocated by the Emperor, who was also very partial to him, and never allowed an opportunity to pass of manifesting his esteem and regard—often speaking favourably of him in public, and admitting him to his domestic circle as a privileged and intimate friend. This was one of the means used by that great man to reward his followers, and at the same time ensure their devotion to his interests. A kind or flattering

word, when properly introduced, generally secures a friendly feeling in favour of the speaker, and this interest is the greater in proportion to the just merits of the object in whose breast it has been excited.

It is probable that the firm and decided conduct of Larrey, on more than one occasion, by showing him to Napoleon as a sincere and candid friend, contributed to produce this kindly feeling towards him. In one case, in particular, he risked much in the cause of truth, and was amply rewarded for his conscientious and upright conduct. It was after the battle of Bautzen, when Napoleon, on sending for him to know the number and condition of the wounded, was surprised to find them so much greater than usual. Larrey explained, by attributing the fact to there being so large a proportion of recruits present, and to the nature of the engagement, and the peculiar position of the troops. Not altogether satisfied with this explanation, the General made inquiries of others, who, it so happened, were unfavourable to the continuance of the war, and desirous of returning to their homes; these were anxious for peace, at any cost. Thus they represented to him, that the cause of the unusually great number of wounded was owing to most of the soldiers having become disgusted with the war, and to prevent its prolongation, turned their arms against each other. Hearing this story frequently repeated, he concluded to ascertain the truth of it, and directed a committee, with Larrey at its head, to separate all the wounded of a certain class from the rest, and to examine carefully the nature of their wounds, deter-

mined to make a striking example of such as should be found to have mutilated themselves. Larrey, convinced that the report was but a calumny against his protégés, presented himself again to the Emperor, for the purpose of renewing his arguments in favour of its falsehood. He had no sooner commenced, however, than Napoleon interrupted him, and said in a severe tone: "Sir, any observations that you may have to make to me must be official; proceed to the discharge of your duty." (*Monsieur vous me ferez vos observations officiellement; allez remplir votre devoir.*) Thus chided, Larrey went about his duty in earnest, and in the most quiet, slow, and dignified manner, whilst the Emperor was all impatience for the result, proceeded to collect from every individual the most minute particulars concerning his wounds and his general history. It was represented to him, that his position was a delicate one, and that he had better beware of unnecessary delay, as it would certainly exasperate the General. Notwithstanding all this, he waited patiently until his task was fully accomplished, and then presenting himself, demanded the privilege of offering his report in person. As soon as he entered, the Emperor said to him, "Well, sir, do you still persist in your opinion?" "I do more, Sire; I come to prove to your Majesty, that our brave youths were unjustly calumniated. I have passed much time in making a most rigorous examination, and I have been unable to discover one amongst them who is guilty. There is not one of the wounded without his individual verbal-process; I have them all at hand,

(a cart-load of manuscripts,) and your Majesty may order them to be examined." The Emperor continued to regard him sternly ; and snatching the report in an irritable manner, said, " It is well, sir, I shall attend to it," (*je vais m'en occuper.*) He then walked up and down the room for some time in a rapid and hurried way, apparently much agitated, until, at last, his countenance cleared, and he stopped before the surgeon, whose hand he took in the most affectionate manner, and with some emotion said, " Adieu, Monsieur Larrey ; a Sovereign is very fortunate who has to deal with such men as you ; my further orders shall be conveyed to you." On that same evening Larrey received from Bonaparte his portrait set in diamonds, six thousand francs in gold, and a life-pension on the state for three thousand more.

The interest taken by Napoleon in the welfare of Larrey, evinces that he was capable of entertaining warm feelings of friendship, as well as of indulging in irreconcilable hatred. This interest was strongly evinced on several other occasions than those already referred to, where he acted towards him as a warm friend and valued companion ; he appears to have always had him present in his mind, and delighted in honouring him and in rewarding his disinterested attachment and invaluable services ; he ever regretted not having made a suitable provision for him ; and on his return from the exile to Elba, in 1815, when he saw Larrey amongst the first and most eager to welcome him, after affording him many touching proofs of affection and regard, he expressed great regret at

having left him thus long without fortune, and added at the close of their interview, "Continue your labours, Monsieur Larrey ; I hope yet to regain an opportunity of recompensing the sacrifices which you have made, and the services which you have rendered to our wounded soldiers." Shortly after this, another occasion presenting itself, the Emperor availed himself of it, to manifest publicly the high estimation in which he held his surgeon. It was soon after his return, and occurred at a distribution of new colours to the Deputies from the Departments, who had been sent to welcome him back to France. Having received the flag destined for the department of the "Hautes Pyrénées," he placed it in the hands of Larrey to present to the President of the deputation, saying, as he did so, "Gentlemen, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to present you this colour, through your compatriot, Larrey, who honours humanity by his disinterestedness and his courage ; we are indebted to him for having saved a large number of our soldiers in the deserts bordering on Lybia, by giving them freely of the little pure water and spirits which had been reserved for his own use, and of which he himself stood in the greatest need." I have more than once seen Larrey shed tears whilst recounting, which he is fond of doing frequently, these interesting incidents connected with his intercourse with Bonaparte, and on such occasions he appears to take great pride in associating his own name with that of his benefactor.

Having been one of the first to join him on his

return from Elba, Larrey was never absent from the Emperor, but continued constantly by him, from that period until their final separation at Waterloo, on the eve of which battle, he remained for a long time in his presence, endeavouring by cheerfulness and acts of kindness to rally the drooping spirits of the General, which are well known to have been damped by evil forbodings—little did he think, on taking his leave on that occasion, that he had seen the last of the wonderful monarch of France.

At the battle of Waterloo, Larrey was constantly and faithfully engaged at his post attending to his numerous and arduous duties—performing his operations at night on the battle-field, in the rain, and in the midst of the combatants, where he had opportunities of saving and assisting many suffering companions in arms, and where he operated upon some distinguished individuals. When the melancholy information was brought to him that the French army had commenced its retreat, Larrey and his companions made all their preparations for retiring likewise; and having received orders from the Emperor to that effect, he began his dismal march, which lasted only a few hours, before he was himself taken prisoner; but, as this is one of the most interesting periods in his life, I shall translate the account of it, as given by himself. He says:—

“We were compelled, then, (the surgeons and wounded,) to follow the general retreat, which our army had already commenced, and by the advice of the Emperor, received through one of his aides-de-

camp, we endeavoured to gain the frontier, by a cross road, which had been pointed out as the shortest and most favourable. Entering on this new route, then, we had scarcely advanced the distance of one or two leagues, travelling in profound obscurity, when we were intercepted, by a corps of Prussian lancers. I marched at the head of my little company, and being firmly persuaded, that the soldiers formed but a very small body, I did not hesitate to force the passage, sword in hand. After having fired both my pistols as we advanced, I made an opening, through which my companions and servants passed at full gallop, and we had already gained some distance, when, my horse, being wounded by a bullet, fell under me, and at the same moment, I received on the head and left shoulder, a double sabre wound, which rendered me insensible.

“Anxious to cut off their retreat, and thinking me dead, the soldiers continued the pursuit of my unfortunate companions, whom they soon overtook ; all of them were more or less wounded and taken prisoners. In the meantime I returned to consciousness, and found myself able to mount my horse which had likewise regained his feet ; seeing no one near me, I directed my course into the country, passing through corn fields, and going westward towards the frontier. I succeeded finally in getting near to the bank of the Sambre, when at day-break I was again surrounded by another corps of the same army. As no courage or daring could avail me now, I surrendered. Notwithstanding this act of submission, I was disarmed and

stripped of nearly all my clothes. The officers divided amongst themselves the contents of my purse, about forty napoleons, and took possession of my arms, my ring, and my watch. My figure, and a gray surtout that I wore, giving me some resemblance to the Emperor, I was at first taken for him, and immediately conducted by my captors to the Prussian general, commanding the advanced guard to which they belonged; this person not daring to take any definitive measure concerning me, had me taken by his lancers, with my hands tied to another general officer of higher rank, who, being convinced of the error, and enraged at the mistake, determined to have me shot.

“Fortunately, at the moment when the soldiers were about firing on me, I was recognised by the surgeon-major of the regiment, who hastened to inform the general officer of it, and to solicit a suspension of the barbarous measure. This was granted, and the order given to conduct me to the Provost-Marshal of the allied armies, General Bulow. This general, who had seen me at Berlin, recognised me likewise, and was touched at finding me in the uncomfortable and almost naked state to which I had been reduced. I was bare-footed, and scarcely covered by my surtout and pantaloons; for the lancers who had taken me prisoner, had possessed themselves of all my valuable effects, and even of my boots. My hands were tied behind my back, and my head covered with bloody bandages. Finally, the Provost-Marshal (*grand prévôt*) ordered me to be disembarrassed at once of my cords, and directed that I should be taken

to the General-in-chief of the hostile armies, Field-Marshal Blücher, to whom I was known by name, for I had saved the life of his son in one of the battles of the Austrian campaign, in which he was seriously wounded and made prisoner. The Marshal treated me with kindness; and after inviting me to breakfast with him, he presented me with twelve golden Fredericks, and had me conveyed by post to Louvain, accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp.

“This officer, having only demanded from the municipality a billet for a wounded Frenchman, whose name he could not give, I was placed in the house of a poor woman, who had scarcely enough for the subsistence of herself and children. I obtained, with the greatest difficulty, and at the cost of a piece of gold, a bowl of onion soup, and the favour of having a surgeon sent for to dress my wounds. Shortly after, a young *officier de Santé* arrived and prepared to fulfil his mission, when having recognised me, he suddenly exclaimed, ‘You are Baron Larrey.’ I had scarcely replied in the affirmative, when he rushed to the staircase and disappeared, leaving me to conjecture what I soon found to be true, viz. that he had gone to the municipality to make known my name, and to solicit a better lodging for me. Indeed, in a few moments after, a municipal officer, accompanied by the young physician, came with a carriage, and conducted me to the house of one of the most respectable citizens of the town, M. Yonk, a celebrated lawyer, where I received every kind and considerate attention and assistance. Indeed it would be impos-

sible for me to recall all the proofs of friendship and high esteem that I received from this respectable gentleman during my stay at Louvain."

Having obtained permission from the chief of the allied armies to return, Larrey, so soon as his wounds were healed, made the best of his way back to Paris, where his family anxiously awaited his arrival. He frequently describes his feelings as having been most unpleasantly excited at finding on his arrival in the vicinity of the capital, all the avenues leading to it, and the entrances, occupied by foreign troops, which were then quartered in and around the city ; and it was with a heavy heart that he proceeded to the apartments occupied by his family. Their meeting was a sad one, as may well be supposed. Anticipations of misfortune pressed upon him, for he knew that as one of the staunch and determined friends of the fallen Emperor, he could be but an object of distrust to the new government, which would use every means in its power to weaken his own, and the influence of all the friends of the distant captive. His forebodings were soon realized, for he was suddenly reduced from comfort and independence to comparative poverty. He was removed from every post which he held under government, and the revenues derived from his pay as a commander of the Legion of Honour, with his pension, were withdrawn. He was only retained as Surgeon to the *Hôpital de la Garde*, because it was feared that the removal of one to whom they were all warmly attached, might cause discontent amongst the soldiers. Indeed, from

1815 to 1818, his fortunes were in a sad state of decline, to which were soon added domestic calamities of a heavy nature. In speaking of this period of his life, he says himself, "My existence was uncomfortable and full of reverses and misfortunes. The most distressing to me was the loss of my tender mother, who died less from the effects of old age, than from the grief occasioned her by the news of my death, which was announced by some of the public papers as having followed the wounds which I received at the unfortunate battle of Waterloo. Her death was soon followed by that of one of my brothers, a skilful surgeon at Nimes. To these irreparable losses was to be added that of all my revenues, including a pension of 3000 francs which had been granted me by the Emperor Napoleon, as a recompense for the services which I had rendered to the wounded after the memorable battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Wurchen, and Wagram."* Indeed, to so low an ebb had his fortunes been reduced, that he was very near yielding to the solicitations of his friends to pass over to the United States, and there practise his profession. His love of country, and local attachments, were so strong, however, that he succeeded in resisting not only these solicitations, but also the flattering offers of the Emperor of Russia, who desired to engage him in his armies, and promised him high rank, with hon-

* This pension was restored to him by a special law during the session of the Chamber of Deputies of 1818, since which time he has continued to enjoy it.

ours and emoluments,—and also the advantageous proffers of Don Pedro of Brazil, who was likewise anxious to avail himself of his services, both in his army and as an instructor in surgery. Indeed, he was privately informed, that so determined was this personage to engage him, that he might make his own terms.

Having refused then all these advantageous offers, he endeavoured to dissipate his melancholy, and occupy his time, by medical and surgical researches, and in preparing for publication, the fourth volume of his campaigns, comprising those of Russia, Saxony, and France. He was thus occupied when the news of the death of Bonaparte, in 1821, reached France, and threw the greater part of the nation into mourning. His grief was great and sincere, for though aware of the friendly feelings of Napoleon towards him, he was not prepared for the strong evidence of attachment, which was manifested in his dying moments, when he thought and spoke of him, as the “virtuous Larrey,” at the same time leaving him a more solid proof of his affectionate regard.*

The death of Bonaparte having removed most of the fears of the Government, they gradually admitted his ancient followers and friends to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which had hitherto been withheld from them, and Larrey succeeded in getting back a part of what had been taken from him. He

* A considerable sum of money, which the executors were directed to pay over to him.

continued to attend to his military and civil practice, and to supervise the education of his only son Hippolyte, until 1826, when the young man, being old enough to profit by travel, he petitioned for, and obtained permission, from the Minister of War and the King, to make an excursion into Eng'and, for the purpose of seeing that country, investigating its hospitals, and renewing the acquaintance of many friends, whom he had made during his numerous campaigns. He left Paris in August, 1826, and crossing by the way of Havre and Portsmouth, traversed successively during a period of four months, England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, meeting every where with that welcome and consideration which were his due, and which were most freely accorded to him by his British contemporaries.

He seems to have derived peculiar gratification from this tour, and acknowledges candidly that it had the happy effect of dissipating many unreasonable prejudices with which he was imbued, and which are but too frequently indulged in by his countrymen generally. He was much flattered by the attention shown him by some of the most distinguished of the London surgeons, and in particular by the late Sir Astley Cooper, who had been kind enough to act the "cicérone" to him, and initiate him into all the wonders, professional and miscellaneous, of London.

Having studied closely the practice pursued in the British hospitals, with regard to the treatment of some of the most important surgical diseases, he drew up a kind of comparative treatise on his return, in

which he displayed the character of an impartial umpire, condemning boldly such practice as he could not approve, giving, at the same time, his reasons against it, and admitting with candour, whatever advantages were possessed by the English practitioners over those of his own country. At the expiration of the time indicated in his leave of absence, his son and himself returned to Paris, the former to continue the prosecution of his studies, and the latter to resume his duties as Surgeon-in-Chief, and Medical Inspector-General.

He continued to lead a quiet, and comparatively happy life, in the bosom of his family, devoting himself wholly to scientific pursuits, until 1830, when the Revolution breaking out in all its force, he was again called upon to render his experienced assistance to the unfortunate wounded on both sides. His untiring exertions, and the essential services which he rendered, placed him naturally amongst those who should be entitled to their country's gratitude, so that almost immediately after the accession of Louis Philippe, he received from him the "decoration," or "medal of July."

At the close of the same year, he was invited, by the King of the Belgians, through Marshal Soult, then Minister of War; to visit the military hospitals of Belgium, and regulate the *ambulances* of his army. Accordingly he set out, towards the close of the year, and passing through every part of Belgium, accomplished his task to the perfect satisfaction of the King, to whom he made a direct report, the receipt of which

was acknowledged in a flattering autograph letter, accompanied by a golden snuff-box, with the Royal initials in brilliants.

Having obtained a short leave of absence from the War Department, in 1834, he made a tour through the south of France, with his son, and extended it into Italy. It was on this occasion that he visited the place of his nativity, where the meeting with some members of his family still living, viz. a sister and her children, and also his old friend and preceptor the Abbé-de-Grasset, then more than ninety years of age,* afforded him indescribable pleasure. Every where that he went, he received most convincing proofs of the attachment of his old friends and acquaintances, and of the confidence reposed in his professional skill, by all classes of the community; for his fame was familiar to every ear. In almost every village through which he passed, he met with some old companions in arms, principally remnants of the once powerful Imperial Guard, to nearly every member of which he had been personally known. Whenever they heard of his arrival, these veterans, mostly cripples, hastened to render their homage to him, who had ever been their warm friend, and who, above all, had been the valued friend of their idol. In some in-

* This early friend of Larrey died lately at Bagnères, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. He made provision in his will for a perpetual *rente* of six hundred francs, to be divided annually between the three persons whom a jury, to be composed of the Bishop, the Prefect, and the Mayor of Tarbes and Bagnères, shall declare to have performed the most meritorious actions.

stances these poor creatures came miles to see him ; and they frequently accompanied his carriage on foot for some distance along the road, desirous of gaining as long a sight of him as was possible.

Shortly after his return to Paris from this interesting tour, he received an order from the Minister of War to repair again to the south of France, for the purpose of making investigations as to the exact nature of the Indian cholera, which had there made its appearance, and of placing the military hospitals on a proper footing, so as to render them efficacious for the accommodation of the invalids belonging to the troops.

Having remained, assiduously engaged in attending to the sick and the general duties of his mission, until the recurrence of autumn and cool weather put a stop to the ravages of the disease, he returned to Paris, where he drew up and presented to the Minister a long and detailed report of the circumstances attending the invasion of the epidemic, and the means which he found most efficacious for its treatment. This report, and the manner in which he had executed his commission, proved so satisfactory to Marshal Maison, as to draw from him a most flattering letter of thanks.

From the period of his return, in 1835, from this last expedition, he has continued to live in the most retired and unassuming manner, surrounded by friends, and flattered by the respectful attention which he daily receives from foreigners, as well as from his own countrymen, and the great regard that is ever

shown for his opinion in the public scientific bodies, of which he is one of the most distinguished members.

His titles are, a Baron of the Empire, Ex-Surgeon-in-chief of the military hospitals of the *Garde Royale* and of the *Invalides*, Consulting Surgeon to the King, Commander of the royal order of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier of the order of the *Couronne de fér*,* Member of the Institute of France, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, of the Egyptian Institute, of the Academies of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Wurtzburg, Jena, Stockholm, Madrid, Turin, Naples, Brussels, Louvain, Dublin, Edinburgh, etc. etc. etc.

Larrey is one of the few remains of the empire, and the surgeon who has probably seen more military service than any professional man living. He has been engaged for fifty-three years with the army, which he has accompanied during twenty-one single, and five double campaigns. He is still healthy and active, and although retired from public duty, continues to pay close attention to his profession to which he has an additional tie in the person of his son, now one of the most promising of the younger Parisian surgeons. His life has hitherto been one of constant vicissitude and hardships, and he is now fully entitled to the honourable repose which he is allowed to enjoy. During his eventful life, he has received re-

* This honour was conferred on him for having stopped the ravages of an epidemic which was destroying all the cattle in the department of Frioul.

peated marks of favour and encouragement from various high sources, the more acceptable, as they were unsought and unexpected.

In his personal appearance, Larrey is rather below than above the medium height, and slightly inclined to obesity. He is remarkably neat in his person, dresses always in black, and displays with an excusable ostentation, the numerous ribbons, badges of distinction, which he is accustomed to attach to his button-hole. His physiognomy presents an *ensemble* of benevolence and strength of character. His habit of wearing his hair very long, conveys to his face an expression of kindness, which is not deceptive, for it is asserted that he receives all who seek his services with touching complacency. He has especially acquired the reputation of being all kindness and attention to young practitioners, who frequently have recourse to him for advice and assistance, which are ever most readily accorded. His friends are many, and most warmly attached to him. Of enemies he has none.

He is said to be a bold and quick operator, and an instructive lecturer. I regret never having seen him perform more than very minor operations, and his lectures have been for some time discontinued, so that I have had no opportunity of hearing them.

As a writer, there is no fault to find with him, except, perhaps, a little carelessness of style, which is, moreover, amply atoned for by his easy and naïve manner of relating.

Larrey's constant occupations have prevented his writing as much as he probably would otherwise have

done. All of his publications, however, are exceedingly interesting, and the history of his campaigns so much so, as to have become generally introduced into most private libraries.

His last public act was to join, in December, 1840, with the rest of Napoleon's old companions then living, to render the final honours to their chief; and he thus formed an interesting part of the funeral procession, since called by his contemporaries and himself, their "last campaign."

He has been more or less intimately acquainted with most of the great generals of the times of the Republic and Empire, nearly all of whom he has attended professionally. The only wound ever received by Bonaparte himself during the whole of his turbulent life, was treated by Larrey, who attended him, and who describes the accident thus: "The only real wound which the General ever received, was from a kick on the instep by an Arabian horse, which he was about mounting; the resulting contusion was followed by an extravasation of blood, the escape of which being favoured by a simple incision, the wound, which I dressed twice a-day, cicatrized very promptly, and on our arrival at the Pyramids, the General was entirely restored.

He applied in the case of the Duke de Montebello, Marshal Lannes, the means which he had seen used, under similar circumstances, amongst the Esquimaux. As that general was crossing a mountain in Spain, covered with ice, his horse slipped and fell over him, causing several violent contusions: Larrey

being on the spot, had a large sheep instantly slaughtered, and wrapped the Duke in the reeking hide. The relief was instantaneous, and in two or three days the patient was completely restored, having only experienced a disagreeable sensation from the contraction of the skin as it dried. In the list of distinguished patients appended to his last publication, on many of whom he has operated, will be found the names of all the Bonapartes, of Murat, Marshal Moncey, Beauharnais, Duroc, the Duke of Istria, Prince Borghèse, Foy, Marshal Soult, and most of the other celebrated characters of his day.

Having now introduced most of the important incidents connected with the life of Larrey, it is time for me to bring this notice to a close. I have endeavoured to trace the career of our surgeon from his earliest youth to his old age. We have accompanied him in his campaigns and participated in his good fortunes and in his reverses. We have seen him the wounded prisoner, and the successful and daring surgeon, operating on his patients on the field of battle, and using all his endeavours to staunch the flowing of blood which was too frequently and wantonly shed. He has been found the friend and companion of Napoleon, commencing with him his active life, and attending him on all occasions until he assisted in the last rite, and followed him to his tomb in the lofty Invalides, where he rests in quiet, surrounded and protected by the crippled remnants of his devoted and once all-powerful armies.

We have seen him rewarded and honoured by mo-

narchs and Princes, and now let us leave him, with the hope that he may continue long in the enjoyment of his present peaceful and quiet life, and go down tranquilly to the tomb, which he must soon expect to be prepared for him. His life has proved a blessing to humanity. May his death be the precursor of happiness to himself.

[Being desirous of participating once more in the busy life of the soldier, and renewing his acquaintance with camps, Larrey sought, in the commencement of the year 1842, for an opportunity to visit Africa, the present scene of French military operations. Having obtained from his old friend, Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, an order to make a tour through the province of Algeria, and inspect the military hospitals established there, he left Paris early in the month of May, accompanied by his son, and arrived in safety at Algiers, where he remained long enough to discharge the duties of his mission, and gratify his own curiosity with regard to the nature and resources of the country. It was on his return from this expedition, that he was taken ill at Lyons, where he lingered for a few days, and finally died on the 25th of July, in the arms of his nearest relative, more from the effects of gradual decay and old age, than from any palpable malady. His body was transported to the capital, and interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, where a vault had been gratuitously prepared for its reception by the municipality of Paris. Thousands of persons attended the funeral, and amongst

them were most of his surviving contemporaries, and old companions in arms. Several eulogies were pronounced over the tomb by eloquent representatives from the army and navy, and from the Institute, and most of the scientific bodies of which he had been a member. After witnessing the military honours attendant on his burial, his friends separated to devise means for erecting a separate monument to his memory ;—he already participates in the national one, his name being inscribed on the triumphal arch of the “Etoile.”]

WORKS.

As the works of Larrey have been translated into almost every language, and are doubtless familiar to the reader, I shall append their titles alone, without any comments.

1. *Relation Chirurgicale de l'Armée d'Orient.* Paris, 1804. In 8vo.

2. *Mémoire sur les Amputations des Membres à la suite des corps de feu.* In 8vo. Paris, 1808.

3. *Campagnes et Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire.* 4 vols. in 8vo. Paris, 1812-14.

4. *Campagnes et Voyages de 1816 à 1840.* Paris, 1841. In 8vo.

5. *Clinique Chirurgicale.* 4 vols. in 8vo

6. *Considérations sur la Fièvre Jaune.*

7. *Recueil de Mémoires de Chirurgie et surtout de la Moxa.* Paris, 1821, in 8vo.

8. *Mémoire sur l'Origine et les Effets de l'Appareil*

inamovible dans le traitement des Plaies ou Solution de continuité récente. Academy of Medicine, 1839.

9. *Lettre relative à l'Amputation sus-Malléolaire.*
Addressed to the Royal Academy in 1841.

10. *Rapport sur un Mémoire de Monsieur Sédillot relatif à l'Amputation de la Cuisse dans l'Articulation Coxo-femorale.* "Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences." 1842.

LAUGIER.

Not being an extensive writer, nor prominently connected with the Medical School of Paris, the name of Doctor Laugier is probably not so familiar to many of my readers as those of most of the other surgeons, the history of whose lives I am tracing. Let it not be inferred, however, from this circumstance, that he is not well known and highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens of the great metropolis. In every community there is a large class of medical men, known and esteemed in their own localities, but who, from not availing themselves of the usual means for acquiring notoriety and distinction, have rarely been heard of by strangers. In Paris there are many such—many with whom I am personally acquainted, who possess rare talents and an incredible amount of acquired knowledge, but who, being unwilling to encounter the rough ordeals and contentions through which all must there pass before they can acquire pre-eminent distinction, have remained comparatively in the back ground. Monsieur Laugier is one of these; but at the same time, and for the reasons above given, although not extensively known out of France, he possesses much higher claims to being classed with “Distinguished Surgeons,” than those of practical knowledge and experience alone.

Stanislas Laugier is a native of Paris, where he was born on the 28th of January, 1799. Nothing of

importance occurred during his early youth, and when he had attained a suitable age, he was sent to the "Lycée Napoléon," now the celebrated College of Henry IV., where he made satisfactory progress in the elementary branches of a liberal education. When twenty years old, he commenced the study of medicine, which was prosecuted by him with enthusiasm until 1828, the epoch of his reception into the faculty. Previous to obtaining his degree, however, he had gone through the usual gradations, and served during five consecutive years in various of the public hospitals, the last of which was the Hôtel-Dieu, where he was attached to the service of Dupuytren, and where he succeeded in gaining the "golden medal," in a Surgical Concours of the Internes of the Hospitals.

In a very short time after graduating, Dr. Laugier was appointed a *professeur Agrégé* to the medical faculty, in which capacity he served during six years, discharging his duties in a creditable and highly satisfactory manner.

In 1831 he was selected, by the judges of the Concours, as a Surgeon to the "Bureau Central," and in the following year received the appointment of Surgeon to the *Hôpital Necker*, where he remained until 1836, when he was transferred to the *Hôpital Beaujon*; and here he has continued ever since.

Monsieur Laugier has introduced some important improvements into surgery, and many of his capital operations have attracted the attention of the profession. He is a surgeon of great ability, but not a very

skilful operator, being sometimes slow and almost too cautious in the use of his instruments.

It would appear that the idea of applying the seton in cases of ranula, for the purpose of accomplishing a radical cure, occurred to him some few years since, and he published it as his own suggestion, not being aware, at the time, that the plan had been previously proposed and frequently put in practice by the late lamented Doctor Physick. So soon, however, as a copy of "Dorsey's Surgery," containing an account of Physick's operation, was exhibited to him, he most frankly and honourably renounced all claim to priority, and, in subsequent publications, awarded the merit of the improvement to the individual to whom it was justly due. I mention this incident, so highly creditable to Doctor Laugier, because it has been too much the custom amongst foreigners, of late, to appropriate the improvements and modifications of our surgeons, without making the slightest acknowledgment of the source from whence they were derived.

Monsieur Laugier, in 1839, communicated to the Institute a new and highly important sign for detecting fractures of the cranium, penetrating into the cavity of the tympanum, and complicated with an effusion of blood between the dura mater and the bones. It consists in a discharge of serum, sometimes limpid and sometimes bloody, from the ear. He has published three cases where an examination after death confirmed the diagnosis; and other similar cases have been since reported from Lyons and other parts of France.

I have alluded, in another part of this work,* to Monsieur Laugier's successful treatment of fractures by his modification of the *appareil inamovible*; and as I shall have occasion hereafter to discuss the merits of this method of treatment, I will only state, in addition to what has been already said, that I have seen him apply his paper bandages successfully in cases of compound as well as simple fractures. Besides the above, Doctor Laugier has been the means of introducing other improvements into surgery, an account of the more important of which will be found in his *Bulletin Chirurgicale*.

The appearance of Monsieur Laugier is very gentlemanly, and his manners courteous and conciliating. He has not published any large works. Most of the medical periodicals, however, contain numerous well-written and interesting articles from his pen.

WORKS.

1. *Sur les rétrécissements de l'urètre et leur traitement*. In 4to. 1836.

2. *Le Bulletin Chirurgicale*. 1 vol. in 8vo. 1841. [Contains a series of valuable memoirs and articles on various and interesting subjects.]

3. *Des Varices et de leur traitement*. Thesis for the Concours of 1842, for the chair of Clinical Surgery. [He has applied the caustic of Vienna successfully in forty-four cases, and without the supervision of phlebitis in any one of them.]

* Account of the *Hôpital Beaujon*, p. 44.

4. *Des Cals Difformes et des opérations qu'ils réclament.* Thesis for the Concours of 1841, for the chair of Operative Surgery. [Dupuytren and Monsieur Laugier are the only two French surgeons who have treated fully of this interesting subject.]

5. Twenty-four long and admirably written articles in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine.* In 25 volumes.

LEROY D'ÉTIOLLES.

Evidently formed for the practice of the profession of surgery, Monsieur Leroy d'Etiolles presented no early indication of his future success, and no predilection whatever for the science. It is uncertain whether his attention would have been directed to medicine in preference to any other profession, had not the circumstance of a friend, to whom he was warmly attached, being engaged in the study, led him almost involuntarily to pursuits which would admit of his enjoying frequently this friend's society ; he was at first enticed to pass an occasional hour in the examination of the limited collection of bones and books composing the student's library, until by degrees his attention became so close, and his interest in the subject so great, as to determine him to prosecute it as a profession. This determination once made, we find him assiduously engaged in its fulfilment, and gradually emerging from the mere student, into the graduate, the accomplished surgeon, and finally the distinguished *Lithotripteur*.

The parents of Leroy d'Etiolles were respectable individuals belonging to the middle class of Parisian citizens ; they were well enough to do in the world, and wise enough to appreciate the advantages of giving to their son the full benefit of an accomplished preliminary education, leaving the choice of a profession to be made when he should have arrived at

years of discretion, and be able to select for himself, assisted by their counsel.

Jean-Jacques-Joseph Leroy was born at Paris, on the fifth of April, 1798—an event which caused great satisfaction to his worthy progenitors, who had been long anticipating the happy consummation of their wishes.

His early infancy was passed at the village of Etiolles, near Corbeil, and in the immediate vicinity of the capital, where his father owned a small but comfortable cottage, which was dignified by the appellation of *maison de campagne*. At the age of seven years he was placed at a boarding school, kept by the celebrated Abbé Liautard, who at that period had under his charge the children of some of the most distinguished amongst the aristocratic remnants of the great revolution.* The good Abbé was much beloved by his scholars, and as long as Leroy remained with him, his influence was sufficiently great to induce him to overcome a naturally lazy and idle disposition, and to pay at least a fair attention to his studies.

From this boarding-school the young Leroy was transferred to the Imperial Lyceum, where he finished his classical studies. He was possessed of a good memory, and great facility for acquiring languages, and it was here that he gained the excellent knowledge of Latin, which has since been of such essential service to him.

* This boarding-school, which was very celebrated in its time, has been since converted into the "College of Stanislas."

The period of his quitting the lyceum had been fixed upon by his parents, as the time at which it would be necessary for him to select a profession, and whilst hesitating, and in a state of great uncertainty on this subject, accident, as has been already seen, decided the matter for him; for after visiting, for several weeks, and consulting with his medical friend, he at last entered college at the age of seventeen years, as a regular student of medicine.

He soon became much attached to, and interested in, his professional studies, and was in a short time considered by his companions as a "hard student." His progress was commensurate with his exertions; and whilst yet a youth he submitted to the Academy of Surgery, for its examination, the first instruments which he had conceived for destroying urinary calculi in the bladder, by mechanical means. This was the period when commenced the warm discussions between himself and another equally zealous student, as to their respective claims to the credit of priority in this important discovery—discussions, which have led to rivalry and much ill-will, on both sides; the latter having continued through youth up to the present time, and made almost mortal enemies of individuals fully entitled to, and meriting, the mutual esteem and regard of each other.

Possessed of an active mind and mechanical genius, young Leroy revised and improved, by simplifying them, many of the instruments of the older surgeons, which were still in use, until within the last few years. He also invented a number of new ones, for which

he received from the learned bodies to which he presented them, sometimes prizes, and sometimes encouraging notices and thanks.

He was the first to operate in France with the *brise-pierre articulé* of Jacobson, in which he made an important improvement, so as to admit of its withdrawal, in case of one of the joints giving way in the bladder. He was also the first to introduce into Paris the use of Horteloup's instrument.

Although devoting his time to diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and to lithotripsy, and lithotomy as a speciality, the attention of Dr. Leroy has been frequently turned aside, to the investigation of other interesting subjects in surgery and medicine, and the profession is indebted to him for much useful information on many important points. As it would be impossible for me to do justice to all his claims, or to analyse properly, within the limits which I have allowed myself, his numerous discoveries and improvements, I shall only notice a few of the most important of them, and particularly such as have a bearing on the special branch, to which he has devoted himself. In 1839 he addressed a letter to the Royal Academy of Sciences,* on the subject of the existence of three species of animalculai, which he had observed in the fresh urine of persons affected with inflammation of the prostate gland.

He has within the last few months sent in two

* "*Compte rendu des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences.*"—Vol. viii., p. 134.

letters to the Academy of Medicine, on the subject of the dissolution of urinary calculi; and their chemical treatment; together with a full account, anatomical and surgical, of the prostate gland; and he is still engaged in experimenting on the possibility of dissolving stones, and thinks that he has some promise of success.

Although giving preference in every case where it is applicable to the new mode of operating for stone, with which he is so closely connected and interested, Monsieur Leroy does not advocate its use to the entire exclusion of lithotomy. On the contrary, he candidly admits that there are numerous cases, in which, owing to the great size of the stone, the condition of the canal of the urethra, or other unfavourable circumstances, the knife possesses great advantages over the crushing instrument—his plan is always to make an attempt at first with the *brise-pierre*, and if unsuccessful, from any of the causes indicated, he at once resorts to lithotomy. Of the numerous operations proposed, and which are now in use, he frequently gives the preference to the hypogastric or that of the *haut-appareil*, into which he has introduced some important improvements.

His ingenious *Lithomètre*, the one now in general use, admits of ascertaining with exactitude the size of the stone in the bladder. He has often received substantial proofs of the estimation in which his improvements and discoveries were held by the learned bodies to which they have been communicated.

In the year 1826, a Committee of the Academy of

Sciences, charged with examining some of his instruments, declared at the conclusion of their report, that they unanimously recommended that a "reward of two thousand francs should be accorded to Monsieur Leroy d'Etiolles, who published, in 1825, a work on 'Lithotripsy,' and who was the *first*, in 1822, to make known the instruments which he had invented for accomplishing this desirable object, and which he has since endeavoured to render more perfect."

As the credit due to him as the discoverer of those instruments, which first rendered the operation of lithotripsy practicable, is generally awarded to others, I feel myself in justice bound to insert here an extract from the report of another Committee of the Academy, made in 1831; it says, "Monsieur Leroy d'Etiolles, who has already received many encouragements from the Academy, seems worthy of yet another one, better proportioned to the importance of his researches, which are becoming daily more and more appreciated; and especially for the application which he has made to lithotripsy of the *pince à trois branches*, an instrument so essential, that without it that operation would never have attained its present degree of perfection. Consequently, the Committee proposes to accord to Monsieur Leroy d'Etiolles a prize of six thousand francs."*

* I have, in giving insertion to the above extracts from the reports of the Committees of the Academy of Sciences, departed from my original intention of not entering upon the question at issue between the claimants to the credit of originality in the discovery of Lithotripsy. I have been induced to do so from a sense of justice

Independently of these flattering testimonials from the Institute, he has received other rewards in the form of votes of thanks, admission to memberships in different learned societies, etc. etc. etc.

As an operator, Monsieur Leroy understands perfectly the use of his instruments, which he handles as an adept. He has an extensive and lucrative practise, and holds rank in his speciality with Civiale and Amussat.

He is in the habit of delivering annually a course of gratuitous lectures on diseases of the genito-urinary organs, which are usually well attended both by students and foreign physicians passing through Paris. As a lecturer, he is successful, without being brilliant; his elocution is slow, but impressive, and he takes great pains to make himself well understood.

He lives in the centre of Paris, on the north side of the Seine, in a gay and delightful situation, commanding a view of the ever-crowded and animated Boulevards; his cabinet or office is open for two hours every day, when he receives such patients as are able to come to him, and prescribes for the poor who seek his assistance. This cabinet, by the way,

towards Monsieur Leroy, whose name has been rarely heard in this country in connection with the process, and who is certainly entitled to share largely in the honour due to the authors of it. I may award him his share of credit with the greater propriety, as from the nature of my intimacy and intercourse with Dr. Civiale, I cannot be accused of a desire to detract in the slightest degree from his well-earned and merited reputation.

is a curiosity in itself, being a room of ordinary size, with handsome stained glass windows, but which is generally in a state of almost indescribable confusion, from the number of pamphlets, manuscripts, plates, instruments, &c. &c. scattered about it ; here, under a bell glass, is his powerful microscope, for examining the formations of the various calculi with which he has to deal ; there is a large open case, containing innumerable phials, and test bottles for the chemical experiments, of which he is so fond ; on this side is an entry with shelves, on which are arranged his books, and opposite to it a small closet, containing some necessaries for facilitating his operations. The room is surrounded with old fashioned portraits, let into an oaken wainscotting, and filled up with couches, chairs, and desks.

Monsieur Leroy has no regular service in any of the public hospitals, but he is frequently enabled to operate in them, through the kindness of the different surgeons, with most of whom he is intimately acquainted, and by all of whom he is treated in the kindest and most considerate manner. He also frequently takes charge of the wards *ad interim*, for any of his friends who may desire a short respite.

In the year 1829, he received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and the " Medal of July " was also given him for his constant and unwearied attentions to the wounded on both sides, at the period of the last revolution.

The personal appearance of Leroy is commanding ; he is a fine, strong, healthy-looking, well-made man,

of the middle height, rather stout, and of florid complexion: he wears his hair long, and has large, bushy whiskers, extending under his chin, and moustaches; his forehead is high, and the expression of his countenance intelligent, and at the same time good-natured. His manner is courteous and refined, and, generally speaking, he is kind towards his patients, and conciliating to his friends, of whom he has many who are warmly attached to him; he is a most entertaining and agreeable companion.

He is indefatigable in his experiments and always engaged in some useful and interesting researches. At the present time he is occupied in collecting from all quarters of the world statistical information in regard to cancer, from which he hopes to be able to deduce some important results and gain correct information in regard to the nature and treatment of this cruel malady. When I last saw him he had received returns with reports of upwards of twenty thousand cases.

WORKS.

1. *Exposé des divers procédés employés jusqu' à ce jour pour guérir de la pierre, sans avoir recours à l'opération de la Taille.* In 8vo. Paris, 1825.

2. *Histoire de la Lithotritie.* Paris, 1839. In 8vo. [The second edition of this work is nearly exhausted. In it we have a full history of all the means ever employed for destroying it mechanically, or crushing the stone in the bladder.]

3. *Tableau historique de la Lithotritie.* 1830.

4. *Mémoire sur la Cystotomie épibubienne.* 1837.
5. *Traité des Rétrécissements de l'urètre.*
6. *Sur l'Engorgement de la Prostate.*
7. *Lettres sur la dissolution des calculs urinaires.* 1842.

8. *Considérations anatomiques et chirurgicales sur la Prostate.* 1840.

9. *Recherches expérimentales sur l'asphyxie.* 1829.
[The means proposed by him for restoring animation when suspended by asphyxia from submersion, consist of alternating pressure on the chest, and passing a galvanic current through the diaphragm. He condemns insufflation in the most unqualified manner.]

10. An almost incredible number of memoirs on a great variety of subjects, most of which were addressed to the two leading academies of Paris.

It would be useless to enumerate the instruments invented by Doctor Leroy: the number is so great that their description alone would occupy the space of an 8vo. volume.

LISFRANC.

The name of the distinguished surgeon to la Pitié, is doubtless familiar to most of my professional readers. His reputation is by no means confined to Europe, for he is well known both in this and in other countries, by his works, and the numerous improvements which he has introduced into various surgical processes.

The birth place of Lisfranc was the small village of Saint-Martins, in the south of France, near to the populous city of Lyons, where his parents resided. He was born in the year 1786. I have been unable to collect any information in regard to his early life, or family history. In 1812, however, he was at the age of twenty-six years occupying the position of a surgeon of the first class, in the French army, in which capacity he served during several campaigns. Having retired from the army, so soon as a proper occasion presented itself, he went to Paris to prosecute the study and engage in the practice of his profession. Here his fine talents and profound surgical knowledge soon attracted attention to him, and after delivering public and private courses of lectures on various subjects, during several consecutive years, he finally received an appointment as hospital surgeon from the council-general of the civil hospitals.

He is not now, nor has he ever been, connected with the School of Medicine, except as *Agrégé-libre*,

but he continues, as he has always done, to deliver regular clinical lectures at his hospital, which attract large classes to attend them ; they are well conducted and practical. Amongst the very many improvements introduced into surgery by Monsieur Lisfranc, the most important are his various processes for performing amputations, those for practising the ligature of the principal arteries, and his method for excision of the neck of the womb ; as all these are well known to the professional reader, it would be useless to introduce a description of them here.

Lisfranc is a most skilful and beautiful operator, and uses his knife with an enviable *sang froid* and surprising dexterity ; he is always self-possessed, and no accident could occur which would, for a moment, discompose him, or throw him off his guard. His remarkable coolness and self-possession have acquired for him the unenviable reputation of being brutal in his operations, and wholly unmindful of the sufferings of his patients ; his occasional conduct towards the inmates of his hospital, would certainly justify such an inference. I can bear testimony, however, that he is possessed of much goodness of heart and kindly feelings, for his respectful attention and anxious solicitude for the welfare of his patients, is often manifested in private, where he takes no pains to disguise his natural feelings.

Lisfranc is a tall, well made, and athletic man ; many remarkable instances are related of his extraordinary prowess ; his gait is slow and dignified, and he generally walks with his hands crossed behind

him; his forehead is high, and the head well developed, and covered with hair which has now become quite gray; his features are well marked, and the countenance wears a pleasant, but fixed expression, which I have never seen change; his voice is truly stentorian, when raised to a high pitch; I have seen him make himself heard distinctly above the ringing of the large bell of the President of the Royal Academy, who once attempted to put him down by that means.

His private practice is extensive, and he is consulted in most important cases of uterine disease. I have counted as many as sixty female patients in his antechamber, waiting to be admitted in turn to his cabinet.

Notwithstanding his many good qualities, and universally admitted talent, Doctor Lisfranc is unpopular with a number of his fellow practitioners in Paris; he has made enemies of many by being too plain spoken, and overbearing in his manner towards them; his enmity to Velpeau leads him occasionally to indulge in abuse of so gross a character as rather to reflect upon himself, than injure the person against whom it is directed; there should be strong grounds for using the terms *brigand*, *voleur*, *poltron*, &c., all of which I have heard him apply to his rival confrère. There is no love lost, however, between these two gentlemen, and I have heard Velpeau repeatedly indulge in very severe and bitter remarks against Lisfranc. Fortunately, these things are perfectly under

Paris, and never produce any other consequences than a temporary excitement.

None of Monsieur Lisfranc's literary productions are very voluminous; he is the author of valuable works and many memoirs however, and every thing coming from the press, bearing his name, is eagerly sought after.

WORKS.

1. *Sur la Blénnorrhagie chez l'Homme.* 1813.
2. *Sur une nouvelle méthode de pratiquer la Taille chez la Femme.* 1823.
3. *Mémoire sur de nouvelles méthodes pour pratiquer l'amputation dans les articulations du Métatarse et du Métacarpe avec les Phalanges.* 1823. [This is the description of his familiar operation with a single flap.]
4. *Mémoire sur des procédés nouveaux pour l'amputation dans l'articulation Scapulo-humérale.* 1823.
5. *Nouveau procédé pour l'amputation dans l'articulation Coxo-fémorale.* Archives Générales. 1823.
6. *Mémoire sur les amputations partielles du Pied.* Archives Générales, 1823.
7. *An eadem contra varias Urethræ Coarctationes medela?* 1824.
8. *Mémoire sur les Tumeurs blanches des Articulations.* Archives Générales, 1827.
9. *Mémoire sur le Squirre.* Archives, 1827.
10. *Mémoire sur la Fistule Lacrymale.* Revue Médicale, 1826.
- 11, 12, 13. *Mémoires sur l'emploi du Chlorure d'Ox-*

ide de Sodium et de Calcium contre divers maladies.
Revue Médicale, 1825-'26.

14. *Mémoire sur les règles générales des Désarticulations.* Revue Médicale, 1827.

15. *Règles générales sur la ligature des artères.*

16. *Mémoire sur les cancers superficielles,* 1833.

17. *Considérations pratiques sur les Fractures observées à la Clinique de M. Lisfranc.* Gazette Médicale, 1832.

18. *Note sur la Résection de l'extrémité supérieure de l'Humérus.* Archives Générales, 1823.

19. *Des divers méthodes pour l'oblitération des artères dans le traitement des Anévrismes.* Paris, 1834.
In 8vo.

20. *Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies de l'Utérus, publiées par Pauly.* In 8vo. 1836. [This is a curious publication, and caused considerable excitement when it made its appearance in Paris. It professes to be the Clinical Lectures of Dr. Lisfranc, upon Diseases of the Uterus, collected and published by one Monsieur Pauly, who was formerly an Interne at la Pitié, under Lisfranc. It is intended as a refutation to the assertion of the Surgeon, that he had amputated the neck of the womb ninety-nine times, and that *eighty-four of the operations had been successful.* Monsieur Pauly declares that not a *single cure* was ever performed by Dr. Lisfranc in the hospital !]*

* Dr. John Wiblin, of London, in speaking of this publication, gives the following account of the circumstances under which it was brought out. He says, "In justice to M. Lisfranc, I must add

21. *Clinique chirurgicale de l'Hôpital de la Pitié.*
[Now publishing ; 1 vol. in 8vo. is already completed.]

what I heard of Pauly. When referring to the subject, M. Lisfranc informed me himself, that Pauly was a man of the most unprincipled conduct ; he was originally the son of a carpenter, was noticed by M. Lisfranc, who clothed and maintained him for many years, and finally made him a member of the medical profession. One day he was detected in searching the private manuscripts of M. Lisfranc, who, in consequence, immediately discharged him from his house. Soon after this, the work alluded to made its appearance in the medical world. The work was reviewed in the 'Lancet' shortly after its publication, and in a manner calculated most seriously to injure the professional reputation of M. Lisfranc."

MALGAIGNE.

Monsieur Malgaigne, although a native of France, has passed a great part of his time in Poland, where he was professionally attached to the army until 1831. His birth-place was the small village of Charmes, on the banks of the Moselle, and in the department of the Vosges ; here he was born in 1806. He appears to have always entertained a predilection for the profession of medicine, and commenced its study at an early age. Having obtained his degree from the Paris faculty, he went to Poland, where he received an appointment in the national army as *Chirurgien divisionnaire*. He was present during several engagements and numerous skirmishes between the Russians and Poles, and had repeated opportunities afforded him for gaining professional improvement and practise. He frequently participated in the dangers of the soldiers by joining as a volunteer in their foraging parties, and as a reward for his acts of bravery and heroism as displayed on these occasions, he received the golden cross of the Polish order of "military merit."

After the subjection of Poland he returned to France, and settling himself in Paris, sought for professional employment as a civilian. Having delivered public lectures, and attracted some attention, he entered into the service of the Hospital Administration, and after passing through the usual gradations, received an

appointment as full Surgeon to the Hôspice of Bicêtre, where he continues to discharge his duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactorily to the administration.

Monsieur Malgaigne is deservedly held in high estimation in Paris, and his works are regarded as amongst the best published in the capital. He enjoys some practice, and has a fair prospect of its increasing rapidly. He is a small man, quite stiff in figure and movements, but possessing good manners, and an intelligent, expressive countenance. He operates well, and is a thorough master of surgery. His "courage camarade," so frequently addressed to patients on whom he is operating, being pronounced in a military tone, and with a slight but pleasant accent, produces a very agreeable impression on those to whom it is addressed, and encourages them to bear with greater patience the suffering to which they are necessarily subjected.

It is principally as a writer that Monsieur Malgaigne is known and appreciated. His publications are numerous, and amongst the most valuable of any in the French language. His style is admirably suited to a medical writer, and his ideas are conveyed in appropriate and elegant language. Besides the honour conferred upon him in Poland, he has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and made member of numerous academies and learned societies. Monsieur Malgaigne was for some time an assistant editor of the *Gazette Médicale*, and now conducts the *Journal de Chirurgie*.

WORKS.

1. *Manuel de Médecine Opératoire*. Paris, 1841. 4th edition. [This is the best manual published on the subject of operative surgery. It contains a complete résumé of all the various methods and processes in use, and is the standard manual on this subject in France. It has already passed through four large editions, and been translated in England, Spain, and Italy.]

2. *Traité d'anatomie chirurgicale et de chirurgie expérimentale*. 1838. 2 vols. in 8vo. [As good a treatise on surgical anatomy as any that I know of.]

3. *Œuvres complètes d'Ambroise Paré*. 3 vols. in 8vo.*

4. *Nouvelle théorie de la voix humaine*. Archives Générales, 1831.

5. *Nouvelle théorie de la vision*. Journal de Physiologie. 1831.

6. *Mémoire sur les Luxations scapulo-humérale*. Journal des Progrés. 1830.

7. *Mémoire sur l'inflammation et la gangrène des os*. Archives. 1832.

8. *Mémoire sur les Luxations du Poignet et sur les fractures qui les simulent*. Gazette Médicale. 1832.

9. *Des Polypes utérins*. Thesis. 1833.

10. *Souvenirs cliniques de l'Hôpital St. Louis*.

11. *Etudes statistiques sur les Fractures et les Luxations*. Annales d'Hygiène. 1839.

* Reviewed by J. W. in 2d No. of Dr. Forry's excellent periodical, the New-York "Journal of Medicine," Sept. 1843.

12. *Recherches sur la fréquence des Hérnies, &c. &c.*
Annales d'Hygiène. 1840.

13. *Leçons sur les Hérnies.* 1840. In 8vo.

14. *Sur les variétés et le traitement des Fractures
des côtes.* 1838. In 8vo.

15. *Leçons sur l'Histoire et la Philosophie de la
chirurgie.* In press.

16 to 32. Memoirs and interesting articles on various surgical subjects, which will be found in the recent numbers of most of the Paris medical journals.

MARJOLIN.

The birth-place of Jean-Nicolas Marjolin was the town of Ray-sur-Saône, where his family held rank as independent citizens of some local consequence ; he was born on the 6th of December, 1780, and from the age of eight years the greatest possible attention was paid to his education, which progressed rapidly, and was confined to no particular branches, until he decided to devote himself to medicine, when his studies were then directed, by a judicious tutor, towards such accessory sciences as would prove most useful to him in his professional after life ; thus he was, after being well drilled into a thorough knowledge of the classics, made to attend particularly to the higher branches of mathematics, chemistry, and mechanical and natural philosophy. In this way his mind became developed, and his intellectual powers strengthened, so as to qualify him to prosecute to great advantage, the professional studies in which he soon after engaged.

Having been sent to Paris before the attainment of his majority, Monsieur Marjolin soon distinguished himself as a student, and in the year 1801, bore off from several competitors the first of the Government clinical prizes.

After passing through the grades of Externe and Interne in the hospitals, he obtained by the Concours

the situations of Aide d'Anatomie and Prosector to the faculty.

In 1809, when only twenty-nine years of age, he entered the lists as an opponent to Dupuytren, in the public Concours, which had been opened for supplying the place of Sabatier, in the chair of Operative Surgery ; although, as had been anticipated, he was unsuccessful in his attempt to gain the professorship, his examination was an admirable one, and received the undivided approbation of the presiding jury.

Immediately after the termination of this contest, he commenced delivering public lectures on External Pathology, to which branch he paid the closest attention until 1819, when he succeeded in gaining the chair of *Pathologie externe* in the faculty of Paris. A short time previous to this he had been appointed second surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu.

At the period of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Monsieur Marjolin was nominated and chosen as one of the first members. In 1816, he received the appointment of a quarterly surgeon to the King, which office he has continued to hold under the different Governments which have existed in France since that period.

In his sixty-third year Monsieur Marjolin is a venerable looking man, and at the same time possesses a youthful activity, and the same sound unerring judgment, for which he has always been distinguished as a practitioner. His countenance presents a mild, intelligent expression, which is so striking as to enable all artists, who have attempted to portray

the expression of his features, to succeed perfectly ; all of his likenesses convey an accurate idea of his appearance. In his manners, he is free and easy ; both in the sick-room and in society, he is a delightful companion.

Few medical men are more liked, both in and out of the profession, than Monsieur Marjolin, and it is said of him that " no man is his enemy." His practice is the most extensive and lucrative of any surgeon in Paris, and is confined almost exclusively to consultations ; his antechamber is always crowded at the hours appropriated to office patients, and his carriage is seen constantly about the streets of Paris to be driven at a most rapid rate, with the view of saving time. One of the principal merits of Monsieur Marjolin is his modesty, which induces him never to push himself forwards, or to arrogate more than he is justly entitled to. He has never been thought to be, and does not consider himself, a good operator ; hence he very rarely uses instruments himself ; his principal forte is his excellent judgment, and accurate knowledge of disease ; and so great is the confidence of his professional brethren in his integrity and consummate skill at diagnosis, that the treatment of but few important surgical cases is undertaken, without his advice and assistance. He has been for years a hospital surgeon, and although he now visits the wards but rarely, leaving the patients entirely to the care of his coadjutor, Monsieur Laugier, he is still Surgeon-in-Chief to the *Hôpital Beaujon*, where he has a most extensive service, comprising in all ten

wards. His amiability of disposition, and untiring exertions in favour of his profession, have rendered him universally popular, and whilst he is esteemed, and held in the highest regard by his contemporaries, he is venerated by his pupils, who have always found in him a warm friend, and a wise counsellor.

Monsieur Marjolin's style of lecturing is impressive, but not elegant; he conveys his ideas in a clear manner and in simple language, whilst his vast experience enables him to throw great additional interest into his course by calling forth numerous cases in illustration of every subject on which he has occasion to speak.

Simple in his tastes and habits, he lives in a plain and most unassuming style; whilst surrounded by every comfort, he avoids any thing approaching to ostentatious display, and is never more happy than when alone with his family in the country, which he often visits, and where he passes his time in recreating botanical pursuits, either in excursions to the woods, or in his large and elegant conservatory.

Besides being a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and of most of the societies of Paris, Monsieur Marjolin is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, a Professor in the Paris faculty, and still holds the situation of Quarterly Surgeon to the King and Royal family. He is married, and has a son whom he has educated to assist him in his practice, and who was recently appointed a Surgeon to the Bureau Central of the Hospitals.

Constant occupation, and a disinclination for writ-

ing, have prevented him from publishing many works; such as he has given to the public, however, are thought well of, and generally appreciated.

WORKS.

1. *Propositions de Chirurgie et de Médecine.* 1808.
In 8vo.

2. *Traité de l'opération de la Hernie inguinale étranglée.* 1812.

3. *Manuel d'Anatomie.* 2 vols. in 8vo. 1814.

4. *Cours de Pathologie Chirurgicale, professé à la faculté de médecine de Paris.* 1837, [The first volume of this work only is published, and it is to be feared that as so long a time has elapsed since it was brought out, he has abandoned the idea of completing it.]

5. Numerous valuable articles in the "Dictionnaire de Médecine." In thirty volumes.

6. Detached pieces and memoirs in the various journals, particularly the "Nouveau Journal de Médecine."

R I C O R D .

Philip Ricord is a native of this country, having been born at Baltimore, on the 10th of December, 1800. His parents were French, and educated their sons in the view of their residing in France.

At a very early age, young Ricord developed a decided taste for the study of natural history, and made several voyages with his brother Alexander to South America and Columbia, for the purpose of collecting specimens, many of the most rare and valuable of which are now deposited in the museum at the Garden of Plants at Paris.

He commenced the study of medicine at Philadelphia, in 1819, but was obliged shortly after to suspend his courses, in consequence of receiving an appointment from the French ambassador, Monsieur Hyde de Neuville, to prepare and take charge of some specimens of natural history which he was about to transmit to Paris. Having made his arrangements, Ricord quitted this country, and arrived in France in 1820, bearing strong letters of recommendation from M. de Neuville to the celebrated Baron Cuvier.

Soon after his arrival in Paris he received an appointment as an assistant in the military hospital of Val-de-Grace, and shortly afterwards succeeded in gaining an entrance into the civil hospitals as Interne, in which capacity he was attached to the service of Dupuytren at the Hôtel-Dieu.

After a proper preparation, he applied for his examination, and obtained his degree in June, 1826.

In 1828 he was appointed a Surgeon to the "Bureau Central," and in 1831 was directed to take charge of the surgical service at the *Hôpital du Midi*, where he has continued ever since.

From the period of his appointment to the Venereal Hospital, Monsieur Ricord appears to have devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the study and investigation of syphilitic diseases, for his successful treatment of which he has since acquired such celebrity.

Ricord is a man of pleasing appearance, and open, frank manners. His disposition is cheerful and gay, and he has succeeded in making many warm friends, both in and out of the profession. His private practise is as extensive and profitable as the disease for which he prescribes is far-spread and common. I have frequently seen fifty patients in his anteroom, waiting to be admitted in turn to his *sanctum*.

Doctor Ricord has distinguished himself by his writings, and from being the author of the present system of inoculation, as applied for establishing the diagnosis of syphilis. He has also introduced modifications into some surgical processes, amongst which his ingenious method of applying the ligature in cases of varicocoele is one of the most remarkable. He is a good operative surgeon, and although devoted to syphilis as a speciality, performs the operations of general surgery which may be required by his patients in the Venereal Hospital.

Monsieur Ricord stands high both as a lecturer and writer. He is in the habit of delivering clinical lectures at his hospital at stated periods during the year, and these are always well attended by both foreign and native students.

He is a practical rather than an elegant author, and his works are always sought after with avidity by the profession.

Monsieur Ricord was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1838.

WORKS.

1. *Mémoire sur l'emploi du Speculum dans les Maladies Vénériennes.* Paris, 1833.

2. *Mémoire sur l'innoculation artificielle de la Vérole chez l'homme.* [Read to the Institute, and published in the London Lancet for 1833.]

3. *Mémoire sur la Blennorrhagie chez la femme.* Paris, 1834.

4. *Mémoire sur l'emploi de l'onguent mercuriel dans le traitement des Erisypèles.* 1836.

5. *Réfutation de l'opinion de Hufeland sur la Blennorrhagie.* 1836.

6. *Mémoire sur le Chancre.* 1837.

7. *Mémoire sur l'Epididymite.* 1838. [Read to the Royal Academy of Medicine.]

8. *Traité pratique des maladies Vénériennes, et recherches sur l'Innoculation appliqué à l'étude de ces maladies.* 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris, 1838. [This is Ricord's principal work, in which his ideas in regard to the nature and treatment of syphilis are fully de-

veloped. An excellent translation of it has been recently published in this country by Doctor Drummond. A new edition is preparing in Paris, if it is not already published.]

9. *Du Sarcocèle Syphilitique, de l'induration des corps Caverneux, et d'une altération semblable de la coque fibreuse de l'Œil.* Bulletin Générale de Thérapeutique. 1841.

10. *Différence entre la Blennorrhagie et le Chancre ; le Chancre urétral produit-il seul la Blennorrhagie virulente chez l'homme ?* [Read to the Royal Academy of Medicine in 1842.]

11. *Clinique Iconographique de l'hôpital des Vénérientes.* [This beautifully illustrated work is now publishing in monthly numbers, and contains reports and plates of the most interesting cases that have come under the author's observation at the *Hôpital du Midi*.]

R O U X .

By his position as Surgeon-in-chief to the first of the civil hospitals of Paris, Monsieur Roux is considered as at the head of the profession in France. He deservedly ranks high in the estimation of his contemporaries, and independently of station, commands the greatest respect and confidence from the profession at large, as well as from the community in which he has so long lived and practised. He presents another instance of the success attending well-directed endeavours and unwearying assiduity in the prosecution of an object, the attainment of which, though it be surrounded by difficulties, is reduced to a certainty in the cases of such as, like himself, pursue the proper course for its accomplishment.

Destined by his father for a civil practitioner, he was first sent to the army, as a school of correction for his wild and dissipated habits. He participated in one campaign, which, being an inactive one, gave him a decided disgust to the service, and led him to avail himself of the first opportunity which presented itself to retire at once and for ever from military life. Having repaired to Paris, he was forced by circumstances to take an active part in anatomical pursuits, which, by degrees, led him on to form so decided an attachment to medicine and surgery, as to engender a desire to familiarize himself with their details, with the view of deriving a support as a teacher, rather

than from any intention of engaging actively in the practice. This resolution once formed, he continued his exertions, and gradually rose, step by step, to his present distinguished and enviable position.

Philibert-Joseph Roux was born on the 26th of April, 1780, at the town of Auxerre, in the department of L'Yonne. His father was a country physician of some celebrity in his locality, and enjoyed a practice which yielded him an independent and comfortable support. From his earliest age, Philibert had been destined to the medical profession, which it was always intended he should practice as a civilian. The incorrigible nature of the youth, however, proved a serious obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of his parents' intentions, and caused a slight alteration in the family plan, by inducing his father to send him off to the army for a time.

Accident favoured this design, and an occasion was afforded to the physician of preparing his son himself for the career into which he was about to enter. Many small military hospitals were erected and organized in the different central towns of France during the year 1794, and particularly after the battle of Fleurus. Auxerre was selected as a site for one of them, and Monsieur Roux, the father, appointed to it as surgeon. Here it was, then, at the age of fourteen years, that the present Surgeon-in-chief of the Hôtel-Dieu commenced his medical studies. His progress was slow, and unsatisfactory to his parent, who almost despaired of being able to make any thing of his depraved and indolent offspring. He acquired, however,

some knowledge of minor surgery, and gained a little useful information. In the space of a few months after its erection, the new hospital of Auxerre was abandoned, and directions given that all the assistants who had been employed in it should be prepared for the army. At this time, the situation of a medical man in the army was any thing but pleasant or agreeable, and none entered it in that capacity but such as were capable of enduring them, and accustomed to the severest hardships. This was precisely, however, what was desired by the strict and severe father of our young student, who determined, (to use his own expression as repeated to me by Monsieur Roux himself,) *de lui faire manger de la vache enragée*, a French proverb, which conveys no meaning when translated literally, but which may be rendered, "to cause him to rough it in every possible way."

Before receiving his commission, it was required of him to reply to certain written questions, transmitted from Paris by the military *Conseil de Santé*. These questions were answered for him by his father, who either doubted his ability to do it himself, or feared that he would, intentionally, give such answers as would ensure his rejection.

Thus at the age of fifteen and a half years, he received his appointment as a military surgeon of the third class, and was directed to repair at once to the army, then occupying the banks of the Rhine. Here he remained during the years '95 and '96, where, according to his own account, he was obliged to undergo the most trying privations, and hardships of

every kind. His pay was but *forty sous* a month, and the provisions furnished to his companions and himself, besides being unwholesome and bad, were in such small quantities, as never to satisfy their appetites; during a long period they had nothing at all but hospital bread, and water, for their meals. Their clothes were worn, and in many places threadbare, and they were obliged to mend them themselves. In 1797, the army was disbanded, and Roux returned to Auxerre to see his parents; his welcome was not a very warm one, and his stay at home but limited. His father soon sent him off, and directed him to Paris, where he was to prosecute his studies to the greatest advantage, and at the least possible expense.

In October, 1797, he made his first entry into the capitol, but instead of going at once in search of private instructors, and learning the locales of the different hospitals, he allowed the first six months to pass, without paying the slightest attention to his studies. At parting, his father had promised him an allowance, which was barely sufficient for his most pressing necessities; it was fifty francs a month, or 600 a year, and this scanty supply was only to continue for four years, at the expiration of which time, he was to depend entirely on his own exertions for a maintenance. Knowing full well that his positive parent would keep his word to the letter, Roux soon perceived the absolute necessity for exerting himself, and making some arrangement, by which he should be able to earn his bread, when he should be left entirely without assistance. At the age of eighteen years then, having been

in Paris about six months, he sat to work in good earnest, and soon made such progress, as to induce him to redouble his endeavours, with the view of excelling in the profession, which now, for the first time, he began to like.

In the course of these four years, and until he became of age, he attended to his general education as well as to his professional one, and using all his exertions to make up for lost time, he soon acquired a good knowledge of the classics, and likewise read attentively several works on history and general literature. At the expiration of the time indicated, his father ceased to afford him any longer the limited supply which he had heretofore been accustomed to depend upon, and at the age of twenty-one years, he was left entirely alone, without a proper guide to direct his future course, and with no money in his pocket ; in a word, he was a "chevalier de fortune," who had his way to make in the world.

He had hoped that his father's rigorous determination might be altered, when he heard of the steady and quiet manner in which he was prosecuting his studies, and particularly when he should learn the fact, that he had just gained the first prize at the "Ecole pratique," from such competitors as Brisson, Bayle, and others.

The flattering accounts which had reached him, induced the old gentleman, it is true, to go up to Paris, not, however, so much with the view of congratulating his son, and participating with him in his dawning success, as for the purpose of ascertaining whe-

ther he had not been deceived in the reports which had been made to him. Satisfied that his son was making a profitable use of his time, he left him, after a cold interview, in which he was prodigal of good advice, with the assurance that he had nothing more to expect from him in the way of pecuniary assistance !

Monsieur Roux has described to me his feelings as having been very bitter after this interview with his father, and he was then prepared to commit any rash act which should have the effect of recalling his attention, or in any way leading him to contemplate calmly the injury and injustice which he was inflicting, and the great temptations to which he was exposing a young man in Paris, who had, as yet, no honest means for gaining the supply of his pressing necessities.

After yielding to despondency for several days, he at last determined to throw it off, and with renewed energy prosecute his professional pursuits. He had the presentiment of his future success ; and feeling himself adequate for any undertaking which should act as a test of his abilities, he sought the Concours.

Though unsuccessful in his first trial, he felt himself so strong, that, like Sheridan, after his maiden speech in the House of Commons, when he was advised by some well-disposed friends to retire from Parliament, for that he could never make an orator, replied, "*It's in me, and I'll be d—d if it shan't come out.*" So our surgeon felt it *in him*, and henceforth sought every occasion for *bringing it out*.

Whilst preparing himself for any other place that might be put up for public contest, he translated two Latin medical works, a treatise of Morgagni, and a smaller pamphlet, which he had intended publishing, with the view of pecuniary gain; but meeting accidentally with an old schoolmate and companion, who led him into another track, this design was for the time suspended.

His young friend was at that period the prosecutor of Bichat, and as such, was enabled to introduce our student to the private lectures of his master, which were then only beginning to be appreciated. He became personally known to Bichat, who soon formed for him a warm attachment, and taking a kind interest in him, neglected no opportunity of assisting him in every way that lay in his power. This goodwill and friendship was mutual, and soon led to the closest intimacy, which continued until the death of Bichat.

Roux was never absent from him for any length of time. He attended him in his illness; was present at the last lecture that he ever delivered; held him in his arms whilst dying, and closed his eyes. He has had prepared, and preserves with the most affectionate care, *his skull*, which he keeps constantly by him, and which he cherishes as the remains of an old familiar friend. In life, his preceptor had merited his gratitude and love; in death he honours, and reveres his memory.

Bichat availed himself of his pupil's talents, by causing him to prepare his lectures, and to assist him

in the details of his celebrated work, *Anatomie Descriptive*. The winter preceding his death, his health being feeble, he caused Roux to deliver, in his amphitheatre and in his name, the course of anatomical lectures which he had been in the habit of giving annually, and confined himself to lecturing on Physiology alone. At his death, in 1802, although only twenty-two and a half years of age, Roux succeeded him as a public teacher. He took possession of his lecture-rooms, where he delivered lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, and Materia Medica; and, what is a little singular, his school-fellow, who had been the person to introduce him to Bichat, and who was greatly his superior in age and experience, though probably no better informed, became, by a succession of events, his own prosector and pupil. This young man was well informed, and of a frank and open disposition. He died at an early age, of consumption, greatly to the regret of his townsman, who lost in him a warm friend, as well as an able assistant.

This was the period when private instruction was much in vogue, and Roux soon succeeded in attracting a class sufficiently large to fill his amphitheatre.

As has been stated, he lectured on three branches; and although his charges were most moderate, the number of his pupils enabled him to realize an average income of *ten thousand francs*—a sum more than adequate to all his expenses, and which allowed him to put by a goodly portion, which probably served as the foundation to his present large fortune.

In the summer of 1802 there was a public Con-

cours for the place of third Surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu. This office had never before existed, and it was generally known, at the time, that it had been created especially for Dupuytren, who was just then rising to distinction. Roux determined, however, to contest for it with his favoured rival, and presented himself accordingly at the church of the "Oratoire," in the rue Saint Honoré, where the examinations were then held. What had been before only conjecture, was soon evinced in a decided manner, and our young aspirant found himself surrounded by the personal friends of his adversary, all unfavourably disposed towards himself and pre-determined as to their selection. His examination, however, was so excellent as to be equally good with that of Dupuytren, and hence it became necessary for the examiners to adjourn their decision to a future day, when each candidate would be required to deliver a lecture, in public, on some subject to be proposed by the faculty, and not communicated to them until four hours before the time appointed for the lecture. This was all fair, if the rule had been strictly adhered to; but it would appear, from what I have been informed, that the subject of the lecture had been communicated by some one of the examiners to Dupuytren, either directly or indirectly, *twenty-four* hours before the time appointed. In consequence of this, he excelled in the new test, and gained, with the appearance of justice at least, the post which it had been pre-determined he should occupy.

I have often heard Roux speak of this period of

his life, and regret the circumstance which eventually led to the rivalry and personal enmity of Dupuytren and himself. Whilst complaining of the injustice which was shown him on the occasion just named, he frankly admits that it would have been unwise to have accorded him the situation which he then sought, as his age (only twenty-two and a half years) should have been an insuperable objection. The chief error committed, was, in not having excluded him from the Concours.

Although unsuccessful, as has been seen, in his attempt to gain a footing in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, his examination had the effect of calling the attention of the jury to his case, and a recommendation was given that he should receive some post in one of the Civil Hospitals.

After this Concours, he returned to his private courses, and enlarged his rooms, so as to accommodate forty dissecting tables. He then had a hundred and fifty students. There was at this period great difficulty in procuring subjects, so that he was obliged frequently to accompany his *Resurrectionists* to the different burial places, and assist them in procuring a supply for his pupils. In these excursions he was frequently much exposed, for unfavourable weather was intentionally selected, and the expeditions were always undertaken at night, so that he soon began to suffer in health, and experienced an acute attack of rheumatism, which became chronic, and has continued ever since a source of constant suffering and uneasiness. He consumed in his rooms between five and

six hundred subjects annually, and frequently delivered four lectures a day. At the request of some young surgeons and physicians he commenced a public course on legal medicine, which his bad health, however, compelled him to abandon.

During his contest with Dupuytren, he had, unknowingly, made a warm friend of an influential personage, who had it in his power to be of assistance to him on several future occasions. This gentleman, who was the Prefect of Police, and officially a member of the *Conseil des Hôpitaux*, was so much pleased with his conduct, and the intelligence displayed by him on the occasion alluded to, as to urge repeatedly his claims to consideration, and finally he succeeded in getting him appointed as second surgeon (the place was created for him) to the *Hôpital Beaujon*, then one of the smallest and least frequented in the city. At the period of his appointment, the surgical service consisted of twelve beds only, and these were rarely occupied. The surgeon of the hospital is reported to have been an ignorant and uncouth being, unacquainted with the first principles of his profession; so that such patients as had been once under his care, rarely, if ever, returned. As soon as Roux was given him as assistant, or second surgeon, the old gentleman left the direction of the ward and management of the patients entirely to him, and only visited the hospital occasionally *pro forma*. His attention and kindness to the patients soon rendered him popular amongst them, and he had no difficulty in persuading such as required them, to

let him perform the operations of which they stood in need. His success was generally good, and as his reputation increased, so many applied for admission as to render it necessary to enlarge the service, so that in a short time, instead of twelve, he had thirty-six beds in his wards.

HAVING no one to assist or direct him in his first operations, he was occasionally at a loss, and committed errors, which he has ever since regretted. He soon learned by experience, however, and in a short time became perfectly *au fait* at the different processes. It was here that he performed the last operation of its kind that was undertaken in France, viz. *opening the sac*, in a case of popliteal aneurism. His assistant, on this occasion, was the celebrated Boyer.

It was likewise whilst at the Beaujon that he first attracted attention to his operations for cataract, which drew many patients to his wards, and several pupils to witness his dexterity in extracting the cataract; for he very rarely operated by depression. He likewise had frequent opportunities for performing lithotomy, as many patients afflicted with stone were sent by the Administration to the hospital, in which they would receive the most careful attention, which, owing to the smallness of the number contained in its wards and the quiet which reigned in it, was much in favour of the Beaujon.

Having remained for four years and a half at the Hôpital Beaujon, daily gaining experience and reputation, he was transferred to a larger field. This was *la Charité*, to which immense establishment he re-

ceived the appointment of Second Surgeon under Boyer, who was then Surgeon-in-Chief and in the zenith of his reputation. At this hospital he undertook, in concert with Boyer, to deliver a course of lectures on operative surgery. These were the first ever given in Paris, and attracted large classes, to which he took the greatest pains to explain the different processes of operating, and the various instruments in common use.

In 1812 he was a candidate for the chair of Operative Surgery in the faculty of Paris, vacant by the death of Sabatier. His opponents were Dupuytren and Marjolin, and the former distinguished surgeon succeeded in gaining the place.

Immediately after this Concours, he accompanied Boyer, who had now become his warm friend and adviser, to Valence in Spain, where he had been called to operate on Marshal Suchet. Monsieur Roux remained with the Marshal until he was entirely restored to health, and then returned to his duties at la Charité.

In 1814 he paid a visit to London, for the purpose of investigating the condition of the English hospitals, and making the acquaintance of some of the distinguished surgeons then at the head of the profession in Great Britain. On his return to Paris, he published a work entitled, "A Narrative of a Journey to London in 1814, or a Parallel of English and French Surgery, preceded by Observations on the London Hospitals." This work was highly thought of at the time, and attracted much attention. It was

something new, and the comparison between the practise of the surgeons of the two countries was made in a spirit of friendship and equity productive of good. It was translated into English, and soon passed through three editions.

In 1819, he performed his first operation for the cure of cleft palate, the details of which were subsequently published in 1825, and at the same time, the result of thirteen other cases given, which he had likewise successfully treated. He had waited, thus long, before communicating his process, in order that he might be able to adduce sufficient evidence in favour of the plan which he recommended. He is now engaged in preparing a supplementary memoir, on the same subject, which he will call "a practical treatise."

The friendship of Boyer had paved the way for his succeeding him, as Surgeon-in-Chief to *la Charité*, so that at the death of that surgeon, he was at once chosen to fill his place.

In 1820, he was selected by the Professors of the faculty, to fill one of the chairs, which had been vacated by the death of Baron Percy. This was External Pathology ; he entered on the discharge of his duties on the same day with Fouquier, who had been likewise called to a professorship by the faculty.*

He discharged his duties as professor of this branch

* It would appear that the operation of the Concours had been suspended about this time, so that the right of choice was vested in the Professors themselves.

in the most satisfactory manner, until 1831, when, at his own request, he was transferred to one of the chairs of Clinical Surgery.

In the same year that he received his first appointment as Professor, (1820,) he was named a titular member of the surgical section of the Royal Academy of Medicine, to which he had previously addressed numerous memoirs.

As early as 1816, he had had great experience in the operation for cataract, and in the course of that year presented to the Royal Institute a memoir, containing the results of 600 cases, on which he had operated, principally by extraction. Whilst using this delicate operation as a stepping stone to practice, he never attended to it as a speciality; indeed, he has ever been strongly opposed to too much subdivision in surgery, and thinks that the term speciality should be banished from medical language, and such as cultivate but a single branch of the profession, to the exclusion of all others, be considered as charlatans, and not permitted to enjoy the honours of the faculty.

In 1827, he published a *compte rendu* of the surgical section of the Royal Academy of Medicine, which had required great research, and most laborious investigations. It was highly thought and spoken of at the time of its publication, and the academy, with most of the medical journals, united in according to it their sanction and praise.

His health being delicate, he found it necessary to travel frequently; thus he visited successively Holland, Belgium, Germany, as far as Vienna, and Ber-

lin, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, etc. etc., and although he paid particular attention, on those occasions, to the surgery of the countries through which he travelled, he never gave any published account of the schools and hospitals which he visited, except in the case of England, when, as has been seen, he printed a comparative treatise or parallel.

On his return from these excursions, he usually made a verbal communication to the academy, of any thing which he had seen worthy of being noticed.

After the Revolution of 1830, he published a small work on the subject of gun-shot wounds, in which he details several interesting cases, which were brought under his notice at that time, and in which he makes some valuable and useful remarks on consecutive hemorrhage.

In 1832, he performed, for the first time, the operation of suture of the perineum, which, being successful, led to several others, so that, up to the period of 1841, he had repeated it fifteen times, and uniformly with success.

In 1834 he was made a member of the Institute, and succeeded Boyer, who died in that year, as Surgeon-in-Chief to *la Charité*, as has been already stated. Here he remained until the death of Dupuytren, in 1835, when, having served in it during twenty-five years, he was transferred to the *Hôtel-Dieu*, where he has since continued to deliver his lectures to large classes, and to attend, whenever his health will admit of it, personally to his patients.

At the period of the Restoration, he was created a

“Chevalier” of the Legion of Honour, and the present King has elevated him to the rank of “Officer,” in the same order.

His titles are, then, Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour ; Member, and lately President, of the Royal Academy of Medicine ; Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôtel-Dieu ; Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical School of Paris ; Member of the Academy of Sciences, (Institute,) etc. etc.

Monsieur Roux stands high as a surgeon in Paris, and has as extensive a practise as almost any other medical man there. He has many friends, and likewise numerous enemies. All the admirers and followers of the late Dupuytren are strongly opposed to him, and speak of his contention with that great man as a piece of unequalled presumption. His friends, on the other hand, consider him, in many respects, the equal of his predecessor, and are unwilling that any unfair prejudice should be indulged in, from the fact of their having been professionally opposed to each other during the lifetime of Dupuytren.

Circumstances, arising naturally from their relative positions towards each other, engendered a feeling of hostility between these gentlemen, which might have been overcome as they advanced in life and were gradually separated from one another, had not a non-professional rivalry unexpectedly come in the way of a reconciliation.* After this the breach was so much widened, as not to admit

* Dupuytren and Roux were rivals in love, and the one could never forgive the preference shown to his fortunate adversary.

of an accommodation being brought about. As strongly opposed as they were, however, to one another, it is worthy of notice, that they never condescended to public or private abuse ; they neither spoke nor wrote against each other, but always maintained a dignified silence, and avoided every occasion that might lead to a collision : thus setting a wise example, which it is to be wished all others would follow.

The personal appearance of Monsieur Roux is not at all prepossessing. He has rather a repulsive expression of countenance, owing in a great measure to a defect in one of his eyes ; at least, it is repulsive until his acquaintance is formed. He is beyond the middle height, and rather spare than otherwise ; his forehead is high, and his features expressive ; his eyes are gray, and a close observer may detect, in their restless, rapid twinkle, an indication of the humourous, jocose individual to whom they belong. His hair has once been black ; Time, however, begins to show his influence, and the black is gradually changing into a decided gray. He is stiff in his gait, and reserved in his manner towards strangers. Towards his patients he is sometimes rough, but generally kind. In his roughness, too, there is a species of kindness which endears him to the class of people with whom he has to deal, all of whom are attached to him. I have seen him box the ears of a young woman soundly for not obeying his directions, and immediately afterwards give her an affectionate kiss. He frequently takes the children at the

hospital in his arms and embraces them, but his principal gratification consists in tickling them. Young and old, all interest him alike, and he has a kind word for each individual confided to his care.

As a lecturer he is decidedly unsuccessful ; his voice is bad ; indeed it is sometimes impossible for a foreigner to follow him, and his manner is not at all adapted to the style of a lecturer. As an operator, he has no superior that I know of in Paris. His hand is steady and quick, and his dexterity truly remarkable.

His opportunities for extensive surgical practice are great, inasmuch as his wards at the Hôtel-Dieu are more extensive than those of any other surgeon. Independently of this, he has likewise his private and a very large consultation practice. He has performed the operation for cataract, by both methods, between five and six thousand times.—I have seen him operate on eight cases in the same day ; that for staphyloraphy, one hundred and five times ; suture of the perineum, as already stated, fifteen ; and excision of the elbow joint, fourteen times. I mention these numbers, and select such operations, as he is particularly celebrated for, with the view of conveying some idea of the extent of his practice. He has likewise performed lithotomy very frequently, and excels in most of the delicate operations. I am sorry that I cannot say as much for his success, as for his manual dexterity ; for notwithstanding the skill of the operator, the mortality at the *Hôtel-Dieu* is truly frightful.

He lives in handsome style in the Faubourg St.

Germain, and is noted for his hospitality, entertaining much, and in an expensive way.

He has one of the largest and best selected private libraries in Paris ; it is well stored with books in all languages, and contains some of the most valuable of the older editions of the early writers, and especially those in Latin. He speaks and writes several languages, and is thoroughly acquainted with many of them, such as English, Italian, and Spanish.

Roux has not been an extensive writer, owing principally to the state of his health, which has been for several years so infirm, as to prevent his devoting himself to cabinet occupations. Notwithstanding his troublesome affections, however, (he labours under chronic gastritis and rheumatism,) he has been able to prepare and publish some valuable and interesting works, together with several detached pieces and memoirs. He is considered, by competent judges, to be rather a good writer than otherwise ; his style, however, is neither remarkable for eloquence nor perspicuity.

The following are the most important of his productions :

WORKS.

1. *Essai sur les Sécrétions.*
2. *Mélanges de Chirurgie, et de Physiologie.*
3. *Mémoire sur la réunion immédiate des grandes plaies, et particulièrement de la plaie qui résulte de l'amputation des membres.* Paris, 1814.
4. *Résection des portions d'os malades, soit dans les articulations, soit hors des articulations.* In 8vo.

5. *Observations sur un Strabisme divergent de l'œil droit guéri sui un sujet adulte.* Paris, 1814. [This individual was himself; he had been affected with a congenital strabismus, which disfigured him much, and he succeeded in remedying, partially, the deformity]

6. *Rélation d'un voyage à Londres en 1814; ou Parallèle de la Chirurgie Anglaise, avec la Chirurgie Française, précédé de considérations sur les Hôpitaux de Londres.* Paris, 1814. In 8vo. [This work has been translated into English and Italian, and, as has been stated above, contains a judicious review of English Surgery.]

7. *Médecine Opératoire.* 2 vols. in 8vo. Paris, 1813. [These were the two first of four volumes, which he had intended publishing; his health prevented his preparing the other two volumes for so long a time, that he declined sending them to press; he has them in MS.]

8. *Compte-rendu* of the Surgical section of the Royal Academy of Medicine. Paris, 1827. One vol. in 8vo.

9. *Considérations Cliniques sur les blessés des journées du 27, 28, et 29 Juillet.* Paris, 1830. In 8vo.

10. Memoir on the Structure of the *Corpora cavernosa.*

11. Memoir on the Physiological effects of Opium.

12. Memoir on the respective influence of the two nervous systems on organs in which they are united.

These last three memoirs will be found in the twelfth volume of the "Journal de Médecine."

13. *Traité pratique sur la Cataracte*, preparing for publication.

SÉGALAS.

Monsieur Ségalas is an exception to the general rule, that most of the distinguished surgeons of Paris are men who have risen from the lower grades of society. His family is a highly respectable one, and some of its members belong to the old, and hence genuine, aristocracy of France. This circumstance proved a serious difficulty in the way of his engaging in the study of the profession which he had chosen, as it was impossible to reconcile a proud family to the idea of one of its members devoting himself to the pursuit of so unfashionable a profession as that of medicine ; and it is probable that he never would have been forgiven by them for having done so, but for the revolution of 1830, which brought about the abolition of a hereditary aristocracy, and made it *less disgraceful* for an individual with pretensions to high birth to follow the bent of his inclinations, and seek distinction in the manner most congenial to his tastes.

Pierre-Salomon-Ségalas was born on the first of August, 1792, at the small village of Saint-Palais in the Basque provinces, and department of the lower Pyrenees. His father's circumstances did not admit of his granting his son a suitable education, and he probably would have been contented to supply him with such knowledge only as would have been requisite for the position he had in view for him, a clerkship in the counting-house of a merchant, had it not

been for the influence of his family, which obtained from the Emperor an order for his receiving a gratuitous education at the lyceum of Pau. He entered this establishment when he was fourteen years of age, at which time he was unable to read, write, or even to speak correctly. By dint of hard study and close application, however, he soon overcame these difficulties, and in a short time took his place in the class of boys of his own age, whom he soon outstripped, and from whom he carried off most of the prizes for which he contended.

The professor of natural philosophy attached to the lyceum having conceived a warm interest in his studious pupil, advised his parents to allow him to go to Paris to complete the study of the natural sciences, promising to accompany him himself to the capital, and render him such advice and assistance as he might have it in his power to afford.

Immediately on his arrival in Paris he commenced the study of medicine ; at first secretly, and without the knowledge of his susceptible relatives, whom he led to suppose that he was engaged as a law student by inscribing himself as such ; but in a short time, getting tired of deception, and justly thinking it unworthy of himself and of the noble profession to which he was devoting his attention, he threw off all reserve, and continued boldly and openly to prosecute his studies.

The only allowance that his parents were able to make him amounted to but nine hundred francs per annum, a sum insufficient to meet his expenses, and

to which he added by his own exertions, giving lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, and Physiology to his fellow-students. His merit and success soon attracted the attention of several distinguished surgeons, and amongst others, that of Marjolin and Boyer, to the former of whom he became prosector, whilst he acted as a private assistant to the latter, visiting with him, sharing in his immense practice, and participating in all his operations.

Having graduated in December, 1817, he commenced immediately afterwards a public course of lectures on Physiology, at the "Ecole pratique," which attracted an immense concourse of pupils, to witness his vivisections, and the interesting experiments with which he illustrated his lectures.

In 1823, he was made an assistant Professor in the faculty of Paris; and in the same year was likewise elected a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine.

About this period he determined to make a speciality of the study and treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and in 1824, commenced a special course of lectures on this subject, which were eminently successful. His inventive genius led him to imagine several new instruments for performing the various operations practised on these parts, and he was probably one of the first to render the application of caustic to strictures, a safe and useful mode of treatment.

Monsieur Ségalas is attached to no public hospital, but his private practice is extensive and lucrative; nor is it confined to Paris, for his excellent qualities, and

considerate attentions to his pupils, have made for him many warm friends throughout France, and he is frequently called to great distances in consultation, and to perform delicate operations. His kindness to the poorer classes, whom he not only attends gratuitously, but to whom he also frequently affords pecuniary assistance, has rendered him very popular amongst them; hence he has a great number of them, which enables him to afford more practical advantages to his private pupils than most surgeons, by allowing them to operate frequently themselves.

Monsieur Ségallas is an accomplished surgeon and skilful operator. His manners are attractive, being both gentlemanly and affable, and he is highly esteemed by all classes of his Parisian confrères—a convincing proof of his merit. He is noted for his hospitality, and his house is the common rendezvous of the distinguished literary characters of the day. An evening of each week is appropriated by him for the reception of his acquaintances and friends, and his entertainments are amongst the most brilliant of any given in Paris—the society consisting not only of savants and professional men, but also of many of the noblest and most fashionable representatives of high life. He is at present a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and perpetual President of the “*Société Médicale du Temple*.”

Monsieur Ségallas is thought to be an elegant, as well as an instructive writer, and his works are con-

sidered as the highest authority on the subjects of which he treats.

WORKS.

1. *Récherches expérimentales sur l'absorption intestinale.* Academy of Sciences, 1822.

2. Letter to Magendie on the medical properties of urea, and on the manner in which death is produced by the nux vomica.

3. *Mémoire sur les altérations du Sang.*

4. *Traité des rétentions d'urine et des maladies qu'elles produisent.* 1 vol. in 8vo.; 2d edition. Paris, 1829.

5. *Mémoire sur la cautérisation des maladies organiques de l'urètre.* Paris, 1829.

6. *Observations de Lithotritie suivies de quelques réflexions.*

7. *Note sur un Lithotriteur courbé fort simple et sur une modification du brise-pierre de M. Jacobson.* 1833.

8. *Opérations de Lithotritie avec un brise-pierre à pression et à percussion.* 1834.

9. *Un mot sur la Lithotritie considérée dans son application aux enfants.* 1834.

10. *Essai sur la gravelle et la pierre.* 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris, 1835—36.

11. Articles *Concrétions* and *Gravelle*, in "Dictionnaire de la Conversation."

12. *Lettre à Dieffenbach sur une urétroplastie faite par un procédé nouveau et suivi d'un plein succès.* In 8vo. 1840.

VELPEAU.

Alfred-Armand-Louis-Marie Velpeau is the son of a blacksmith. He was born on the 18th of May, 1795, at the village of Brêche, situated on the side of the main road to Tours, and distant eight leagues from that populous town. His parents were poor, but honest, kind-hearted people, divested of all feelings of ambition, as is evinced from the fact of their having destined their son to follow the laborious and unprofitable trade, from the exercise of which they derived their own support. Thus as soon as he was able to run about and use his limbs, young Alfred's services were required for attending on the forge and keeping his father's bellows in play. He is said to have been of a quiet, reserved disposition, rarely, if ever, indulging in the sports and amusements of his companions, but occupying all his hours of play, and every moment that was allowed him from his irksome task, in endeavouring to learn to read.

It so happened that, though no scholar himself, and not at all given to study, the elder Velpeau possessed the most extensive library that his village contained, and it was composed of *three works*, old, worm-eaten, thumbed and dirty. They were a treatise of *Hippicratie*, the *Rustic Mason*, and the *Poor People's Physician*. With the assistance of these books alone, and an occasional lesson from some well-disposed friend, young Alfred was soon enabled to read. This

success increased his ambition, and he determined to persevere and gain knowledge from every source that presented itself to him. Not being able to get at any new books, he occupied himself in committing to memory the three just cited, so that by the time he was ten years old he had gotten every line of them by heart, and he now began to practise himself in writing, and soon became capable of keeping the small scores of the farriery. It appears that his first predilection for medicine was derived from his study of the receipts and directions contained in one of the works above named ; and this predilection shortly evinced itself in a decided manner, for no sooner had he acquired a knowledge of the virtues of some of the remedies in common use, than he commenced their application. It seems that he often amused himself by prescribing for the trifling maladies, cut fingers, bruises, &c. &c , of his companions ; and so successful was he in their treatment, that the urchins always sought him out on the occurrence of the slightest accident. An anecdote is related of his having cured himself of a troublesome ulcer of the leg, for which he had been attended for a long time by a country doctor, and thus accidentally brought himself into notice, for from that period he was regarded and looked up to as the village oracle, on all medical and surgical subjects.

About this time a curate was sent to reside in the village, and kindly undertook the gratuitous instruction of the children of his flock. Velpeau was one of his most eager and attentive scholars, being always

prepared and ready with his lessons. His conduct and progress gave great satisfaction to the kind-hearted Curé, who soon formed for him a warm attachment, which led him to devote much of his time where he saw that it was profitably employed. He was destined soon, however, to lose his good friend and worthy preceptor, for the poor curate was taken ill, and died ere the expiration of the fourth month from the time of his arrival at Brèche. This painful event was felt keenly by Alfred Velpeau, for independently of the loss of the great advantages which he had been enjoying, the goodness and kindness of the curate had made a deep impression on his heart, and he long mourned him as a lost friend.

When sixteen years of age, an unlucky accident occurred, which promised at first to destroy at the same time his young professional reputation, and his hopes of future success and advancement. It frequently happens, however, that apparent misfortunes turn out to our advantage ; and so it was in the present instance, by bringing young Velpeau into contact with an individual, capable of estimating his talent and appreciating his industry. He had undertaken to prescribe for a young girl, who was ill, and administered a dose of black hellebore, which produced the most alarming symptoms, and jeopardized the life of his young patient. As soon as the extent of the danger was known, a messenger was despatched for a skilful physician, whose residence was at some distance, and during the time intervening until his arrival, the innocent cause of all the difficulty, remained

in a corner of the sick-room, appearing the picture of despair, and watching anxiously the progress of events, uncertain as to what consequences might ensue to himself. At last the physician arrived, and by his judicious management was able to restore the little sufferer, and allay the immediate apprehensions of its anxious parents. Before his departure, this physician sought out Velpeau, whose history, as he had heard it from the messenger by the way, interested him, and after conversing with him for some time, and noting his enthusiasm for medicine, advised him to prosecute his studies on all occasions, and promised to recommend him to the notice of a wealthy proprietor of the neighbourhood. He kept his word, and gave so favourable an account of the young man to his friend, as to induce that gentleman to grant him the privilege of prosecuting his studies under his roof, and with his own children, directing their preceptor to afford him every facility for acquiring knowledge.

Fearing that some unforeseen accident might again deprive him of his benefactor, or interrupt his advantages, Velpeau determined to profit by his present opportunities to the full extent of his abilities. And so good a use did he make of his time, that in a few months he familiarized himself with the classics, and became in particular an excellent Latin scholar.

His parents were advised to send him to Tours, where he might possibly be able to qualify himself for the office of *Officier de Santé*, a grade beyond which they never dreamed of his attaining. Accordingly he was equipped with a bundle containing his

small wardrobe and a week's provisions, and guarding carefully the sum of thirty-seven francs, which had been with the greatest difficulty raised for the purpose of paying his first quarter's fee at the hospital, he set out on foot with a light and happy heart, caused by the innate conviction of his future success.

On his arrival at Tours, his first care was to seek out a cheap lodging, which, after a long search and much trouble, he succeeded in obtaining, nearly if not wholly rent-free, in the garret of an old and dilapidated building.

During the early part of his sojourn at Tours, he lived on a scanty supply of coarse bread and cheese, which was sent to him once a-week by his thoughtful mother; indeed he has often said, that without this fare, poor as it was, he should have had nothing to eat, or been obliged to resort to the unpleasant expedient of seeking charity. The whole of his time, during the day, was passed at the hospital, in attending to the patients and in dissecting, and the greater part of the night was occupied in close study in his small room.

He seems to have been fortunate in making friends, and amongst them he was able to rank the excellent surgeon of the Hospital of Tours, Monsieur Bretonneau; this gentleman was so much pleased with his great application, and unremitting attention to the patients, that he procured for him the remission of the usual quarterly payment of twenty francs exacted from students attending the hospital. This was of

great assistance to Velpeau, as the money thus saved enabled him to provide some few necessities, and one or two good books.

The attention of the hospital authorities having been thus directed to him by their chief surgeon, they continued to note his conduct, with which they were so well satisfied as soon to accord him the place of *Interne*, as a reward for his kindness to the sick, and for the very essential services which he was then capable of rendering to the institution over which they presided. He has been ever grateful for this act of kindness, which, though well deserved and fully merited, his modesty led him to consider as an especial act of favour. Previous to this, however, and after only fifteen months' study, feeling himself prepared for it, he underwent his examination for the diploma of "*Officier de Santé*," which he obtained without difficulty, gaining his license with high encomiums from his examiners, and the warm congratulations of his friends.

The day on which the news of his success was received at Brèche was one of triumph for his good parents, who thus saw the accomplishment of their highest wishes, and their son about to become a useful and respected member of their little community. How great was their astonishment then, when they heard from himself, when on a short visit to them, that so far from having attained the end of his labours, they were only about commencing. His ambitious feelings had been aroused, and this first success acted on him only as a stimulus to renewed exertions.

He became first assistant to Monsieur Bretonneau, and attended with him to his private practice at such times as his other duties would permit. He gradually became known, and began to get a little practice for himself, the receipts from which, together with the two hundred francs allowed him annually by the hospital, enabled him to procure more comforts and live better than he had hitherto done ; it did not induce him, however, to relax his exertions, for he continued still to devote every leisure moment to study.

In this way he proceeded, gradually gaining reputation, and slowly increasing his practice, until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time an incident occurred which induced him to change his plans, and which exercised an important influence over his future destiny.

With the view of establishing himself permanently, he had become engaged to be married to a lady who professed for him the warmest attachment—it was certainly disinterested, inasmuch as she is said to have been possessed of an independent little fortune, and held rank far above him in society, whilst he had nothing to offer but a comely person and future prospects. One of those unaccountable freaks of woman's fancy, which are of but too frequent occurrence to be creditable to the sex, came, however, in the way of his expected happiness, and caused the lady to dismiss her lover, without assigning any reason for so doing. Mortified and provoked at such treatment, he at once determined to leave the place of her abode and his fickle mistress behind him. But where was he to

go? He had no reason to anticipate success elsewhere than in a community where he was known and appreciated; and his means were so slender as to render it necessary for him to derive an immediate income from his profession. After hesitating for some time, and yet remaining in a state of uncertainty, it is believed that he only determined to seek Paris by the advice and at the earnest solicitation of his friend Monsieur Bretonneau, who kindly provided him with a letter of introduction and recommendation to the excellent Dr. Jules Cloquet, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and who pressed on him the acceptance of a loan of ten Napoleons, (about \$40.)

Collecting together then his little stock, which in all amounted to a few clothes, and four hundred francs in money, he bade adieu to Tours, and made the best of his way to Paris. On his arrival in the capitol he took a small room, for which he paid the rent of *seven francs* per month, and instead of passing some days, as is usually the case with strangers from the provinces, in seeing the thousand wonders of what they have ever been taught to consider as the greatest city of the world, he inquired his way to the different hospitals, where he soon found exercise for all his time in the study of the innumerable cases which their wards presented to him. The whole of his days and evenings were passed between the hospitals and public libraries, to which he had easy access; his favourite hospitals, and those which he most frequently attended, were the Hôtel-Dieu, la Charité, Val-de-Grace, and the Hôpital des Enfants Malades.

Anxious that his little stock might hold out until he could find means of renewing it, he lived in the cheapest possible manner, principally on coarse ammunition bread and water ; his expenses never exceeded *nine sous* a day, and so good an economist was he, that after residing for three months in Paris, he had only spent *one hundred* out of his four hundred francs.

Foreseeing, however, that living at as little cost as he might, his supply could not last him much longer, he began to look about in search of some means for enabling him to defray his few expenses, without making further encroachments on his small capital.

It has been seen that at parting at Tours, his friend Bretonneau had given him letters to Monsieur Cloquet ; this distinguished surgeon and excellent man, had taken sufficient interest in him to direct his studies, and assist him in various ways ; he now advised him to prepare himself, and take his chance at the public Concours. He followed this wise advice ; success attended his exertions, and he had the good fortune to gain a situation in the Hôpital St. Louis, where he remained during a period of three years. In the course of the first year after his entrance into the hospital, he obtained the anatomical and physiological prizes given annually by that institution, and was enabled to add some little to his means, from the receipt of a few francs, which he gained by delivering lectures on Anatomy and Surgery to junior students.

On leaving Saint-Louis, he became private assistant to Monsieur Bougon, surgeon to the Duke de

Berry, with whom he remained some time, enjoying the advantages of his preceptor's extensive practice, and occasionally earning a fee for himself.

His former success induced him to try again the Concours, by which he gained the place of "Aide d'Anatomie" to the faculty.

He now undertook to deliver regular courses of lectures on Surgery and Midwifery, which were very successful, and likewise profitable. Having thus gone on, step by step, until he thought himself sufficiently prepared, he determined to undergo his examination for a degree. He passed his Thesis in May, 1823, and shortly after obtained the appointment of "Chef de Clinique," in the *Hôpital de l'Ecole*, under Dr. Bougon, then surgeon to the Duchesse de Berry. His Thesis was highly thought of, and published; it was entitled "Remarks on intermittent fever, tenia, alterations of the blood, compression, etc. etc."

In the year 1824 he was received into the School of Medicine as Professor Agrégé, where he frequently supplied the places of the different professors.

In 1828 he was unanimously chosen Surgeon of the Bureau Central, and immediately commissioned to take charge of the surgical wards at the *Hôpital Saint-Antoine*, in the quality of Surgeon-in-chief *ad interim*. Though always industrious, this seems to have been the period when he devoted himself most intensely to study, and then it was that he was occupied in preparing the numbers of articles which he

shortly afterwards began to publish. Indeed, at that period, having but little if any private practise, he was enabled to devote himself almost exclusively to the wards of his hospital, where he collected cases and studied the action and effects of the various surgical apparatus then in use.

After remaining for a short time at Saint-Antoine, he was transferred to the *Hôpital de la Pitié*, where he had to himself a separate and wholly independent service. Whilst at *la Pitié*, his lectures were continued.

One more promotion brought him from this latter hospital to that of *la Charité*, where he has remained ever since, followed in his morning visits by a larger number of pupils than any other surgeon in Paris. Never satisfied with holding a secondary rank in the profession, and ambitious of the honours of a professorship, he determined again to resort to the Concours on the first occasion that presented itself. He soon had an opportunity, and contested obstinately for the chair of External Pathology. Although unsuccessful in this instance, he was not discouraged, but prepared to dispute for another place which had also become vacant; it was the Professorship of Physiology. Again he was rejected, and again entered the lists, in 1830, a candidate for the Obstetrical chair. On this occasion three of the applicants were returned by the examiners as competent; they were Moreau, Dubois, and Velpeau. The choice fell on Moreau. His final contest was for the chair of

Clinical Surgery, which he succeeded in gaining from his distinguished opponents.*

In the Museum of the School of Medicine, Velpeau has deposited several good preparations, among which may be particularly mentioned a series illustrating the placenta, which are beautifully injected and dried, with the cord and membranes attached. Those of the genito-urinary organs, the rectum, pelvis, etc., are prepared with great accuracy and care.

As a writer, Velpeau is clear, and his style simple and unassuming. It is in his descriptions that he excels, and so happy is he, in this respect, that the most intricate and difficult subjects are easily comprehended when treated of by him. He has written and published more than any other living author, in the same period of time. There is not a subject in Surgery with which he has not made himself so familiar as to be able to give a good treatise on it; and so great has been his research, and so retentive his memory, that he is called the living Encyclopedia. Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages, and some serve as text-books in different schools and colleges. The one most highly estimated in Europe is his "*Médecine Opératoire*," whilst his "*Traité des Accouchements*," i. e., the excellent translation of it by Professor Meigs of Philadelphia, is most generally known and appreciated in the United States.

* It is no slight eulogy on Velpeau, to state that his competitors on this occasion were Lisfranc, (hence the mortal enmity of these two gentlemen,) the elder Sanson, and Blandin.

The subjoined list of his literary productions will doubtless, from its length, surprise most of my readers, who, like myself, will be unable to comprehend how it has been possible for a single individual to compose (even admitting much compilation) the quantity of matter contained in the thousands of pages of which he is the admitted author. Unwearied and constant devotion to his legitimate pursuits, and great facility for writing, have enabled him to accomplish this truly wonderful task.

As a lecturer, Velpeau is a favourite ; and deservedly so, for he spares no pains or trouble in his endeavours to facilitate the studies of his pupils, by rendering as clear and intelligible as possible every subject which he has occasion to introduce or notice.

His service at la Charité consists of seventy-six beds, contained in the wards *Saint-Vierge*, *Saint-Augustine*, and *Saint-Catherine*, to which he makes a daily visit, beginning at about seven o'clock in the morning, and ending at nine, at which hour, during five days of the week, his clinical lecture is delivered in the amphitheatre attached to the hospital. Operations are performed immediately before or after the lecture. It has been said that he is followed in his visits by a large number of students. So great is the crowd on these occasions, that it is almost a matter of impossibility to gain an approach sufficiently near to the patient's bed to see the cases, or assist in his examinations. The plan adopted by him in his lectures is, to commence with an account of the new cases received into the hospital, and of the patients

discharged, dwelling a longer or shorter time on each one, accordingly as it is more or less interesting. If there has been or is to be an operation, he then gives all the details of the case, with his diagnosis, prognosis, reasons for operating, and the plan that he intends pursuing ; pointing out, at the same time, whatever other methods may have been counselled, and the reasons in favour of or against them. He frequently exhibits pathological specimens from the cases that terminate fatally in his wards, and is in the habit of devoting one or two lectures a week to the examination of some special branch of surgery. Thus, in 1837-8, he gave a most valuable series of lectures on diseases of the eye. In 1840-41, he took up and examined, in all its bearings, the subject of Tenotomy, and in 1841-2, he delivered an admirable course on diseases of the uterus. His clear and distinct enunciation renders him more easily understood by foreigners than most of the other surgeons. Hence his hospital is a favourite resort of American and English students. His manner whilst lecturing is earnest and impressive, except when he indulges, as he frequently does, in some badinage, bon-mot, or double entendre. He prescribes publicly three times a week for the hospital out-door patients, immense numbers of whom come to seek his advice.

As an operator, Velpeau is cool and collected. No accident can throw him off his guard, and his presence of mind is adequate to any emergency. He uses his knife with dexterity, but is not what would be called an elegant or a quick operator. On the con-

trary, he is occasionally so slow, that I have sometimes thought his operations intentionally or uselessly prolonged.

As a man, he is much liked by his friends, and heartily detested by his enemies, of whom he has many, owing in a great measure to his origin and wonderful talents, which render others jealous and envious of his success and reputation. His manner towards his public patients, is sometimes inexcusable and harsh in the extreme, whilst his treatment of the young men placed under him in the hospital, is occasionally such, as to give rise to a strong feeling of indignation on the part of the spectator. I state this circumstance so unworthy of Velpeau, hoping that when it comes to be seen by him, it may have the good effect of causing him to be more considerate of the sensitive feelings of his young assistants, and more mindful of what is due to all, who, less fortunate than himself, are placed in a dependent position. That censure may not fall, however, too heavily on one, when it should be borne by many, I will mention that it is the custom for surgeons in Paris, with but few exceptions, to treat their "Internes" and "Externes" in a most rough and inconsiderate manner.

Velpeau's personal appearance is difficult to describe, and probably dangerous to attempt.* I shall, nevertheless, endeavour to portray him as he is :

* An American surgeon, some few years since, (see Philadelphia Medical Examiner for 1839.) in writing a letter from Paris, for publication at home, introduced, amongst other matters, an account of Velpeau's appearance and manners, which, though just,

Of middle height, and neither stout nor spare ; he differs in figure but little from most men ; his gait is firm and slow, with a degree of stiffness about it, and his carriage altogether erect ; he rarely inclines the head to one side or the other, without turning the whole body along with it ; his features are all well marked ; his gray, bright, and sharp eyes, convey to his countenance a decidedly intelligent expression ; they are covered by broad and shaggy brows, which are now nearly white ; his face is oval, always well shaved and entirely free from hair ; indeed, so great is his horror of whiskers and mustachios, that it is said to be unsafe for a candidate to present himself for examination with them, as he expects much more from such, than from other students. His hair is nearly gray and stands out from his head, giving it a bristly appearance ; his forehead is high, and he has, what would be considered by phrenologists, a well-developed cranium. His dress, when visiting, and indeed on all occasions, except whilst at the hospital, is black ; he never wears a frock, but always a dress coat ; when at the hospital he uses a gray overcoat,—a kind of morning gown, in which he operates. He is never seen without a white cravat, to which he is particularly partial.

The private practice of Velpeau is not so extensive

rather wounded the vanity of the Professor, who took an early occasion to retort, by noticing the matter to his class, and ridiculing the *delicacy* and *nicety* of American surgeons generally, who, “ he believed, were in the habit of operating in white kid gloves !”

as might be supposed from the great reputation which he enjoys ; it is profitable, however, from most of it being for consultations ; indeed, he is generally selected for this purpose, by other physicians, when the choice is left to them. He is nevertheless, perfectly independent, and in the way of accumulating a large fortune. His constant occupations prevent his entertaining much, or going out into society, for which, however, he does not care, being wholly devoted to professional pursuits, and enjoying nothing, in comparison, with the gratification derived from attending to them.

Monsieur Velpeau is Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical School of Paris, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hospital of la Charité, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, of the Medical Societies of Tours, Louvain and Rio-Janeiro, of the Societies of Agriculture, Sciences, and Belles Lettres of the department of the Eure, etc. etc. etc.

He is still in the prime of life, being only forty-six years of age, and probably the most striking living instance of the success attending properly directed endeavours, and the advantages of the invaluable Parisian institution of the Concours. He has no foolish desire to conceal his origin, but rather prides himself on having, from so small a beginning, literally worked his way, step by step, to the lofty and enviable eminence which he now occupies. It is to be hoped that he may be long spared to continue, by his unremitting exertions, the

advancement of the profession, to which he is so wholly and entirely devoted.

As none of the literary productions of Velpeau are without the merit peculiar to his writings, and as the plan has been pursued in the cases of the other gentlemen of whom I have spoken in the preceding pages, I shall append the titles of his most valuable works. It will be perceived that I have not attempted to analyse any of them. To do justice to them, it would require me to devote many pages to the subject.

WORKS.

1. *Nouveaux Eléments de Médecine Opératoire.* 3 vols. in 8vo.

2. *Ovologie Humaine, ou histoire et description iconographique de l'Œuf humain.* In folio. 1833.

3. *Traité d'anatomie Chirurgicale Générale et Topographique.* 2 vols. in 8vo. 1833.

4. *Tocologie Humaine, ou traité théorique et pratique de l'art des Accouchements,* second edition. 2 vols. in 8vo. 1834.

5. *Traité de la Contusion, étudiée dans tous les tissus, et dans tous les organes.* In 8vo. 1833.

6. *Remarques sur les Fièvres Intermittentes, la Taigne les Altérations du Sang, la Compression, etc.* Thesis, 1823.

7. *Mémoire sur l'Engorgement blanc, ou Phlegmasia alba dolens des femmes en Couches.* Archives Générales, vol. 6, p. 220.

8. *Mémoire sur la Phlébite, ses effets, et son traitement* *Revue Médicale*, June, 1829.

9. *Récherches et observations sur les Altérations du*

Sang dans les maladies. Same Journal, vol. 2d, page 440.

10. *Mémoire sur les Abscesses Métastatiques ou tuberculeux, chez les sujets qui succombent aux grandes opérations.* *Révue Médicale*, vol. 4, p. 392.

11. *Mémoire sur les maladies Cancéreuses, et sur leur origine sans inflammation préalable.* *Révue Médicale*, vol. 2.

12. *Observations sur divers espèces de Cancers.* *Archives*, vol. 12, p. 493.

13. *Mémoire sur le traitement de la Péritonite par les frictions mercurielles à haute dose.* *Révue Médicale*, vol. 1st.

14. *Mémoire sur le traitement de la Gonnorrhée, par le baume de Capahu et le Cubèbe en lavement.* *Archives*, vol. xiii.

15. *Sur la Compression dans la Phlébite.* *Rev. Médicale.* 1829.

16. *Mémoire sur le Ramollissement du Bulbe Rachidien.* *Archives*, vol. vii. p. 52.

17. *Mémoire sur la Paralysie.* *Révue Médicale*, vol. ii.

18. *Mémoire sur les Fonctions des racines motrices et sensibles des Nérfs Rachidiens.* *Archives*, vol. vii. p. 58.

19. *Mémoire sur la Torsion et le Froissement des artères.* Read to the Institute in 1830.

20. *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture des artères.* Likewise read to the Institute.

21. *Mémoire sur les Hémorrhagies traumatiques.* *Journal Hebdomadaire.* 1831.

22. *Mémoire sur les moyens Hémostatiques à la suite des amputations.* Révue Médicale. 1832.

23. *Mémoire sur l'Amputation dans le Genou avec une nouvelle méthode opératoire.* Archives. 1830.

24. *Mémoire sur la Bronchotomie.* Archives, vol. ii. p. 383.

25. *Mémoire sur les Fistules Laryngiennes et leur traitement par une nouvelle méthode.* Gazette Médicale. 1833,

26. *Mémoire sur la ligature de l'artère iliaque externe.*

The following, under the head of *Comptes rendus de la clinique de l'Hôpital de l'observance*, in the Archives Générales, vol. ii. pp. 192—395, 329—553, vol. xii. p. 493.

27. *Sur la Rescision des Amygdales.*

28. *Sur les Fistules à l'anus.*

29. *Les Phlégmons en général, et le Phlegmon des mamelles en particulier.*

30. *Les Abscesses par Congestion.*

31. *Les maladies des Testicules et de l'Urètre.*

32. *La persistance de l'Ouraque.*

33. *Les Hernies étranglées.*

34. *L'Extirpation des Loupes.*

35. *L'Amputation de l'Epaule.*

36. *Les Polypes saignants.*

37. *Les maladies des yeux.*

38. *Les inflammations de la vessie.*

39. *Les Tumeurs Hémmorrhoidales, Synoviales, et Spéciales.*

40. *Le Rhumatisme Articulaire.*

41. *La Lithotomie.*

42. *Les Fractures compliquées.*

43. *Les maladies de la Prostate.*

44. *La Ligature de la Langue.*

45. In the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," vols. xii. and xiii., the articles—*Stérnum*; *Rectum*; *Rein*; *Rubans vocaux*; *Régions*; *Rétine*; *Sonde*; *Staphyloporaphie*; *Symphyséotomie*; *Tamponnement*; *Résection*; *Résorption*; *Fistule salivaire*; *Rétrecissement*; *Sac herniaire*; *Suture*; *Rélâchement*; *Synthèse*; *Génération et Réproduction.*

46. The following articles, in the second edition of the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," in 25 volumes:

Contusion; *Ruptures*; *Epanchements de sang, de bile, d'urine, de matière alimentaire, de pus, &c., dans l'abdomen*; *Fistules*; *Corps étrangers*; *Concrétions libres*; *Tumeurs graisseuses des parois, et de la cavité abdominale*; *Tumeur*; *Inflammation*; *Gerçures*; *Ulcerations diverses*; *Fissures*; *Abcès*; *Anatomie pathologique*; *Corps mobiles des articulations*; *Plaies*; *Tumeurs de l'aisselle*; *Anatomie chirurgicales des Aponévroses*; *Anatomie chirurgicale de l'avant bras*; *Anatomie chirurgicale du bras*; *Maladies de la Cornée, de l'Iris, des voies Lacrymales, de l'Œil, de l'Orbite, des Paupières, de Artère fémorale, des Mamelles*; *Hernie Inguinale.*

47. *Mémoire sur les Varices et les moyens d'y remédier.* "Bulletin de Théraputique," vol. 1, p. 138.

48. *Dissertations sur les généralités de la Physiologie, et sur la meilleure méthode à suivre dans l'enseignement de cette science.* In 4to. 1831.

49. *Mémoires sur la Membrane Caduque.* [Three of them read to the Academy of Medicine.]

50. *Mémoire sur les Enveloppes du Fœtus.* "Archives," vol. 6, p. 584.

51. *Mémoire sur la Chorion.*

52. *Mémoire sur l'Amnios.*

53. *Mémoire sur la Vésicule Ombilicale.*

54. *Mémoire sur l'Allantoïde.* [Read to the Academy of Sciences in 1827.]

55. *Mémoire sur le Développement de l'Embryon.* [Read to the "Société Philomatique."]

56. *Mémoire sur les Accouchements Laborieux et la Céphalotomie.* "Archives.," vol. 11, p. 257.

57. *Mémoire sur les Positions Vicieuses, et la Version du Fœtus.* "Gazette Médicale, 1830."

58. *Mémoire sur l'Extrophie de la Vessie.* "Mémoires de l'Académie de Médecine," vol. 2.

59. *Sur les Luxations de l'Epaule.* "Archives," 1839.

60. *Sur les Tumeurs Blanches.* "Archives," 1839.

61. *Sur l'Anus contre nature.* "Journal Hebdomadaire."

62. *Sur la Luxation de la Clavicule.*

63. *Sur l'appareil Inamovible.* "Annales de Chirurgie," 1841.

64. *Sur une nouvelle espèce de Hernie.*

65. *Sur le Bégaiement et le Strabisme.*

66. *Sur l'Amputation sus-malléolaire.* "Annales de Chirurgie," 1841.

67. *Traité des Convulsions.* 1834.

68. *Plaies de la Tête, et de l'usage, du Trépan.* 1834.

69. *Manuel d'Anatomie Chirurgicale.* 1837.

70. *Leçons orales de Clinique Chirurgicale faites à l'hôpital de la Charité. Par G. Jeanselme et P. Pavillon.* 1839. 3 vols. in 8vo.

71. *Des Convulsions chez les Femmes Enceintes, pendant le Travail, et après l'Accouchement.* 1834.

72. Several excellent articles in the *Gazette des Hopitaux*, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; the *Journal Hebdomadaire*, vols. 6, 7, 8; *Gazette Médicale*, vol 3; *Thèses de Paris*, 1826, 1827, 1832; *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, vol. 1; *Annales de Chirurgie*, &c.

[Besides the above long list, which it is believed comprises most of Velpeau's important publications, I have an index to as many as *one hundred and forty* other articles and memoirs, of which he is the acknowledged author. It is computed that up to the present time he has supplied more than *twenty-five thousand pages* for the press.]

ORFILA.

Although not an active practitioner, either of medicine or surgery, Doctor Orfila's position as Dean of the Medical faculty, and Professor of Chemistry, together with the high estimation in which his talents are held in Paris, and the fact of his being looked upon as one of the first medico-legal authorities of the present age, entitle him to the short notice which I propose making of him in this place.

Mathieu-Joseph-Bonaventure Orfila is not a Frenchman by birth; his family is Spanish, and he was born at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, on the 24th of April, 1787. His father was a merchant of limited means, who early destined his son for the navy, and with the view of preparing him for this profession, he was placed, at the age of fifteen years, on board a coasting vessel, which traded between Sicily, Naples, and Sardinia, and to the coast of Africa. He remained in this small coaster, occupying the position of second pilot, for nearly three years, when he conceived the idea of abandoning the sea, and devoting his attention to scientific pursuits. With this view he quitted his vessel, and repaired to Valencia, where he began the study of medicine, at the age of eighteen years.

His studious habits and great progress attracted to him the attention of the Commercial Junto of Barcelona, which volunteered to afford him the advantages

of a Parisian education, provided he would consent to return to practice and teach in Spain. Not feeling himself authorized to reject so favourable a proposition, he instantly accepted it, and set out for France, with the understanding that he was to receive the sum of fifteen hundred francs per annum, with which to defray his necessary expenses.

After stopping for a day or two at Madrid, he proceeded on his journey, and arrived in Paris on the 9th of July, 1807.

Here he continued his studies uninterruptedly until the following spring, when France, having declared war against Spain, he found himself a stranger in an enemy's country, and without resources of any kind on which to depend, for his promised supplies from Barcelona ceased to arrive.

Thus situated, he bethought him of an uncle, who was a merchant at Marseilles, and to him, though personally a stranger, he determined to apply for assistance. This relative consented to make him an allowance of one hundred and twenty francs a month, with the express understanding, however, that it was to cease the moment that he succeeded in gaining his degree.

His present exigences being thus provided for, Orfila banished all thought of the future, and sought, with renewed vigour, the achievement of his object, which he happily accomplished at the expiration of three years, when he underwent the examination on his Thesis, and gained his degree with some credit, in December, 1811. His Thesis on this occasion

comprised the results of some interesting and useful experiments, which he had undertaken for the purpose of proving, that the urine of persons affected with jaundice contains bile.

Now was the period of his life when he experienced greater difficulties than he has ever since had to contend against, and without patronage or resources of any kind, it seemed almost impossible for him to remain in Paris, where, nevertheless, he was anxious to abide, having formed an attachment to the independent mode of living in the French capital, and feeling, probably, a presentiment that it was to be the arena for the display, at some future period, of his talents.

Notwithstanding then the gloomy prospect before him, and in opposition to the repeated invitation of his father to return to Mahon, he concluded to remain where he was. This resolution once formed, it behoved him to find some means of subsistence, for his whole fortune consisted of but *six francs* in money, and a few books, together with a scanty and much worn wardrobe.

The only plan presenting itself to him, as likely to be both of present and future benefit, was to commence giving lectures on his favourite branch of science, Chemistry, for which he felt himself to be fully prepared. The plan was no sooner determined on than he put it into execution, and hiring a small room, he succeeded in collecting together a few students, who soon induced others to follow, so that in

a comparatively short time he had attracted a respectable class.

Amongst his first pupils, and they were those who afterwards rendered most service to him, he numbered the elder Béclard, Jules Cloquet, and Milne Edwards. These already distinguished students, becoming warmly attached to their young preceptor, eulogised him, and quoted his authority on all occasions; and as their talents, becoming more and more developed, gradually drew public attention to them, they continued their kind, and then more influential offices in his favour.

The possessor of a fine voice,* and enjoying a reputation for musical talent, Orfila's company was soon courted, and he had repeated opportunities of mingling with good society. This circumstance afforded him frequent occasions of meeting Mademoiselle Lesuer, the daughter of the distinguished and wealthy statuary of that name, to whom he became engaged, and whom he soon after married.

He was now better off in the world than he had formerly been, and was still desirous to remain in Paris. He felt himself nevertheless bound to return to Barcelona, for the purpose of fulfilling his part of the contract made with the "junto," which had first afforded him the means of prosecuting his education. On

* His voice is said to have been a remarkably fine one, and gave rise to the recent application to his case of the "*jeu de mots*," "*que s'il n'avait pas trouvé la voie de la fortune, il eût trouvé la fortune dans sa voix.*"

being written to on the subject, however, this body exonerated him from his engagement, stating, that in consequence of the late war, they would be unable to carry out the general plan of education which it had been proposed to establish in Spain.

Shortly after this, he was selected to fill the place of the celebrated Proust at Madrid, on which occasion he made his acceptance of the appointment to depend on the adoption of a plan of chemical education which he proposed, and which he intended to be the means of supplying Spain, in a short time, with competent chemists. His proposal being rejected by the King, however, the negociation was broken off, and he remained a resident of Paris.

In 1816, Orfila received, although a foreigner, the appointment of Quarterly Physician to Louis XVIII. The salary to this office was fifteen hundred francs a-year; he drew nothing, however, until after his naturalization, which was accomplished by letters patent in 1818.

As his medical reputation increased, he succeeded in attracting his attention, and in making a friend of Doctor Dubois, (the father,) who formed for him a warm attachment, and, as was the case with all who enjoyed the countenance and support of this excellent and popular physician, good fortune seemed now to attend him at every step. He was soon appointed Professor of Legal Medicine in the Paris faculty, and afterwards, in 1823, transferred to the chair of Chemistry. This for a time satisfied his ambition, and he was fully content at finding himself the occupant

of a position which he had long coveted, but almost despaired of being able to obtain.

In 1820, he was made a member of the old Academy of Medicine, and in 1831, chosen Dean of the Medical Faculty.

His appointments now followed each other in rapid succession, and he was created a member of the "Conseil Général" of the Civil Hospitals, of the "Conseil Général" of the Seine, and in 1834, of the "Conseil Royal" of Public Instruction. He is indebted to the present government for most of his dignities and honours.

Since his appointment as Dean of the Medical Faculty, he has accomplished almost incredible feats in the way of reformation of the school, and in procuring appropriations for improvements. Thus, in the space of ten years, he has gained from the government as much as eight hundred thousand francs, with which he has constructed a new hospital, (Hôpital des Cliniques,) bought and organized a large botanical garden in the immediate vicinity of the Luxembourg, reconstructed and modernized the dissecting-rooms of the "Ecole Pratique," and purchased the old building of the Capucins, and had it constructed into the present "Musée Dupuytren," the latter a work of itself sufficient to entitle him to the gratitude of medical students, and of the profession at large.

Monsieur Orfila was always thought to be warmly attached to the elder branch of the Bourbons, from which he had received many favours, until after his

professional visit, made at the instance of the present government to the Duchess of Berry whilst prisoner at Blaye, and which was followed by the official declaration of her pregnancy. Since then he has been discarded by the Legitimist party, and is now held in high favour at the Tuilleries.*

He is said to be exceedingly ambitious of distinction and honours, but at the same time possesses a kind and benevolent disposition, which leads him to render assistance to all who seek his aid and advice.

His authority on medico-legal questions, is almost undisputed; and cases of this nature are rarely disposed of by the French tribunals without his having been first consulted.

He has made numerous researches on the subject of poisons and their antidotes, and has lately been engaged in a series of complicated experiments, with

* Many scandalous reports were circulated to the prejudice of Doctor Orfila at the period of his official visit to the Duchess of Berry, whilst imprisoned in the Citadel of Blaye. It was asserted by the opposition journals that he had been guilty of the grossest impropriety of conduct, and *forced* the illustrious prisoner to submit to examinations most repulsive to her feelings, instituted with the view of ascertaining her actual condition. Dr. Orfila denies in the most positive manner, that such was the case, and declares that he always entertained the highest respect for the Duchess. He had been directed by the Government to devise means for her comfort, and to see that her general health did not suffer from the confinement, by which it was asserted to have been impaired. The details of her situation were communicated to him by her private physician.

the view of facilitating the detection of arsenic, in cases where it has been used as a poison.

Monsieur Orfila is an excellent lecturer, and a good experimenter. His class is larger than that of any other professor, owing to the circumstance of his lectures being attended by nearly all the strangers who go to Paris, besides the medical students, and students in pharmacy. The amphitheatre in which they are delivered, is said to be capable of containing three thousand, and it is always crowded, even to the last benches.

I have said that he is a successful lecturer and experimenter. His experiments, however, are conducted on too small a scale to prove as beneficial as they might be made, to so large an assembly. It is sometimes impossible, at even a short distance from the table, to witness the result of some of them. Accustomed as I have been, from acting for some time as his assistant, to the unrivalled experiments of the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, which are always conducted on the most liberal and extensive scale, and for a class too of one-sixth the size of that of Monsieur Orfila, I cannot but consider those of the latter Professor as paltry, when compared with such as are exhibited annually by the former, and as inadequate to the purposes of satisfactory illustration.

It is understood that the highest office in the gift of the government is about to be accorded to Doctor Orfila, and that the Dean of the Medical Faculty—the Spanish pilot boy—is soon to be created a Peer

of France. If so, this will be a striking example of the desire of the present wise and enlightened King to raise science to the rank which it should ever hold, and of which it has been too long deprived, in France and in Great Britain.

Besides being Dean of the Parisian Medical Faculty, Professor of Chemistry, and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Monsieur Orfila is a member of almost every learned society in Europe.

WORKS.

1. *Traite de Médecine Légale*. 1831. 4 vols. in 8vo. [This voluminous work has passed through three editions, and is considered in France as one of the best standard treatises on the subject of legal medicine.]

2. *Secours à donner aux personnes Empoisonnées ou Asphyxiées*. 1830, in 12mo. [Four editions of this invaluable manual have been required by the profession. It is as useful a treatise on poisons and antidotes as any published abroad.]

3. *Elemens de Chimie Médicale*. Sixth edition. 1836. 3 vols. in 8vo.

4. *Traité des Exhumations Juridiques*. 1830. 2 vols. in 8vo.

5. *Toxicologie générale*. 2 vols. in 8vo., 3d edition.

6. *Mémoire sur l'empoisonnement par l'Acide Arsénieux*. 1839, in 8vo.

[In this memoir Doctor Orfila has published the account of a series of experiments, entirely new, on the subject of poisoning by arsenic, antimony, and

copper. His chief object in undertaking them was to ascertain the following facts, which it is generally thought he has succeeded in demonstrating. He declares, 1st. That most poisons are absorbed and transported to all the organs, in which they remain during a longer or a shorter time—determinate, however, for each one. 2d That at the expiration of this period, they are eliminated from the animal economy through the agency of the urinary organs, and probably of the other secretions. 3d. That in medico-legal cases, arsenic, antimony, and copper, may be obtained from the viscera—such as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, and heart—and conclusive evidence be thus furnished to magistrates of the existence of these poisons *elsewhere than in the digestive tube*. 4th. That hence it becomes indispensably necessary to extend our researches much farther than has heretofore been done in cases of presumed poisoning, especially when from any cause, experiments on the intestines may have failed. 5th. That it is also possible to detect the presence of these three poisons in the urine of persons to whom they may have been administered. 6th. That it is always well in such cases to evacuate the bladder, as this will assist in disembarassing other organs of the poisons which they may have absorbed, and thus diminish the chances of poisoning, or even ensure the prevention of any unpleasant consequences.]

7. *Mémoire sur l'absorption des Sels de Plomb, de Bismuth, d'Etain, d'Argent, d'Or, et de Mercure.* Journal de Chimie Médicale. 1842.

8. *Mémoire sur la Morphine.*

9. *Mémoire sur l'Acide Hydrocyanique.*
10. *Mémoire sur le Sublimé Corrosif.*
11. *Mémoire sur les Taches de Sang.*
12. *Mémoire sur les Asphyxiées par submersion.*
13. *Mémoire sur les Asphyxiées par suspension.*
14. *Mémoire sur l'Infanticide.*
15. *Mémoire sur l'empoisonnement par des Mélanges.*
16. *Questions relatives à l'Alun Calciné.*
17. *De l'Action des Sulfures d'Arsenic, de Plomb, de Cuivre, et de Mercure sur l'économie.*
18. *Mémoire sur le Sang considéré sur le rapport Medico-légale.*

ERRATA.

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| " | 71, " | 14, " | medicines, | " | medicine. |
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| " | 234, " | 12, " | Instertitielle, | " | Interstitielle. |
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